The New-York Times.

VOL. XI---NO. 3227. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The National Prisoners in Rebeldom to be Properly Cared For.

Order from Secretary Stanton for the Appointment of Two Commissioners to Attend to Their Wants.

Official Account of the Capture of Biloxi, Miss.

Mr. Wilson, of Missouri, Admitted to his Seat in the Senate.

MR. BRIGHT'S CASE FURTHER DEBATED.

Proposition to Create Two New Bureaus in the Navy Department.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 24.

THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Messrs Cisco and Barney left for New-York to-night. It is understood that these gentlemen made most urgent representations of the necessity of immediate legislation to sustain the Treasury and the credit of the Government, and that they had assurances from Congressmen that the needful legislation should be had. Secretary Chase assents to the financial measures of the Committee of Ways and Means, which are, in fact, very nearly the same proposed in his annual report. It is to be regretted that the Bank Committees visited Washington with their advice, and that Mr. Chase varied his original plans to meet their views. The delay in legislation is owing to this cause alone.

Mr. Alley's speech in the House yesterday is the most valuable yet made on the currency question, and expresses the principles that will prevail in Congress.

NO FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

Our Government was not in receipt of its foreign dispatches by the last steamer at a late hour to-day. They are expected to-night, but cannot be of importance, as time was not allowed after the news of the surrender of Slidell and Mason reached England.

SECRETARY STANTON AND THE ARMY.

It is reported of Secretary Stanton that he says: "The army must now earn its living." The soldiers in the dismal, inactive camps reply that all they desire is something to do. With such accord the country will know what to expect.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the nomination of P. H. Watson, Assistant-Secretary of War. Mr. Tucker's nomination will be acted on next Monday.

John Tucker, Assistant Secretary of War, arrived in town to-day, but will return to Philadelphia, and not assume his official duties till next Wednesday.

BRIG.-GEN. SICKLES CONFIRMED.

The Military Committee of the Senate unanimously resolved to-day to report in favor of the confirmation of Dan. Sickles as Brigadier-General. It is understood that Secretary Stanton commended this decision. Gen. Sickles is in Washington.

RELIEF OF THE NATIONAL PRISONERS.

The following has been issued by the War Department:

"This Department recognizes as the first of its duties to take measures for the relief of the brave men who, having imperilled their lives in the military service of the Government, are now prisoners and captives.

It is, therefore, ordered that two Commissioners be appointed to visit the City of Richmond, in Virginia, and wherever else prisoners belonging to the army of the United States may be held, and there take such measures as may be needful to provide for the wants and contribute to the comfort of such prisoners, at the expense of the United States, to such extent as may be permitted by the authorities under whom such prisoners are held.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretory of War.

NEW BUREAUS IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The bill reported, to-day, by Senator Sherman, proposes to attach to the Navy Department, in addition to the bureaus now existing, a bureau of detail and equipment, and a bureau of steam engineering and machinery; the present bureau of equipment to be transferred to the bureau of detail and equipment. The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is authorized to appoint from the officers of the navy, not below the grade of captain, a chief for each of the bureaus of yards and docks, detail and equipment, and ordinance and hydrography, and in like manner appoint a Chief of Bureau of construction and repairs who shall be a skillful naval constructor; and shall also appoint a Chief of Bureau of steam-engineering and machinery, who shall be a skillful and scientific steam-engineer and machinist, and a Chief of Bureau of provisions, to be selected from the paymasters of the navy, also a Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, selected from the surgeons of the navy; each of these Bureaus to have a chief clerk and messenger, and such clerks as may be necessary. The Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of the Bureau shall constitute *ex officio* a council of administration in the navy, to meet every Tuesday for the consideration of such questions and the transaction of such business relating to the operations of the Navy Department, or of its Bureaus, as may be referred to it by the Secretary of the Navy or of any of the Chiefs of Bureaus, the Secretary of the Navy may assemble it whenever he may require its advice upon questions touching the control and discipline, or efficiency of the Navy, or upon proposed modifications of its material, equipment, armament, &c., before their adoption into the service.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The House Committee on Commerce have before them the question of the Reciprocity treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

CAPTURE OF BILOXI.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Flag-Officer McKean, dated Ship Island, Jan. 8th, in which he reports the arrival at that place of the United States steamer *Mercedita*, and United States gunboats *Winona* and *Sagamore*. By the first named he had received the communication of the Secretary of the Navy, and says, in accordance therewith, he shall dispatch the frigate *Potomac* to Vera Cruz. Having been informed on the 31st of December that a rebel steamer was at anchor near Biloxi, he dispatched commander Smith with the steamers *Waterwitch*, *New-London* and *Henry Lewis*, to endeavor to capture her, but upon reaching Biloxi it was found she had been removed. Commander Smith demanded the surrender of the town, which was complied with, and a detachment of seamen and marines was landed, a small sand battery destroyed, and two guns, a 9 and 6-pounder, brought off.

The place was found to be almost deserted by the male population, but it was crowded with women and children. The schooner *Captain Spedden*, loaded with lumber, was also captured and brought out by the *Henry Lewis*. She is a very useful prize, the lumber being much needed by the Army Quartermaster for the construction of storehouses, and the schooner making a serviceable lighter. Both have been transferred to the Quartermaster at a valuation fixed by a Board of Survey.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The steamer *King Philip*, which came up from the flotilla last evening, reports affairs unchanged down the river.

The *King Philip* is now in charge of Acting Master Cook, Capt. Wm. Mitchell having resigned.

The brig *Perry*, which has been anchored below Alexandria for some time, left her anchorage yesterday afternoon and proceeded down the river, in tow of the *Pusey*.

The *King Philip*, on her return to the yard, met the *Perry* below Mount Vernon, making good headway.

The steam transport *Devany* from Philadelphia, came up the Potomac, having run the blockade. Only four shots were fired at her from the rebel batteries.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary Seward goes to Philadelphia to-morrow, accompanied by the two French princes, to inspect the Government prisons.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. McClellan is daily out in the active discharge of his duties.

SENATOR WILSON ADMITTED.

Robert Wilson was to-day sworn in as Senator from Missouri, Gen. Pomeroy, of Kansas, vouching for his loyalty. Gen. Pomeroy lives near enough to Mr. Wilson's home to be authorized to speak confidently of his sentiments and position.

GEN. SIGEL.

Notwithstanding all the clamor that has been raised, it appears that Gen. Sigel has never resigned and does not intend resigning. He is perfectly satisfied of the good will of the Government towards him, and is ready to do service in whatever field may be assigned him. A letter from Gen. Sigel expressing these loyal sentiments was put in the hands of the President to-day.

GEN. FREMONT'S DEFENCE.

From Gen. Fremont's elaborate defence of his Missouri campaign, the Committee on the Conduct of the War had a synopsis prepared for publication, which was forwarded to a New-York paper and put in type. Further reflection and conference brought about a change of purpose, and the publication was ordered by the Committee not to be made.

TREASURY NOTES.

The Postmaster here has issued a notice that Treasury notes will not be received in payment for stamps, unless they are purchased in sums of $2 50.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Executive Committee of the Sanitary Commission are considering, and will probably recommend to Congress the passage of the following act to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the army:

"There shall be one Director-General of the Medical Department of the army, who shall have the grade, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier-General, and who shall, as chief of the medical corps, perform the duties now assigned to the Surgeon-General, and such other duties as may be required by law and regulations.

There shall be one Inspector Medical-General, who shall have the grade, pay and emoluments of a Colonel of cavalry, and who shall, under the Director-General, have the supervision of all that relates to the sanitary condition of the army, and of the hygiene, police, discipline and efficiency of field and general hospitals.

There shall be eight Sanitary Inspectors, who shall have the grade, pay and emoluments each of a Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry, and who shall be charged with the duty of inspecting the sanitary condition of transports, camps, hospitals; and these offices shall immediately after the passage of this act be filled by the President by selection from the medical corps of the United States army, of such officers as shall have proved their fitness for such positions.

AN APPEAL.

Rev. Dr. Weston, of Trinity Church, is visiting the camps of New-York State Volunteers about Washington, soliciting twenty-five cents monthly contributions from soldiers, to aid the Home for Soldiers' Children. The appeal for this pittance of the soldiers' pay is not looked on with favor here.

BAD WEATHER.

Rain, snow and sleet have by turns been falling all the evening in this region.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

REVOLUTION IN THE MODE OF ARMY ORGANIZATION—FOURTEEN HUNDRED MILITARY APPOINTMENTS SUSPENDED—THE FULL EXTENT OF THE CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 24, 1862.

Persons at a distance cannot well realize what a revolution has been wrought in Washington by the change of the head of the War Department. The very atmosphere of the city breathes of change; the streets, the hotels, the halls of Congress speak it. and this, not so much from what Mr. Stanton has done,—for he has had time to do but little yet,—but from the moral change that has manifestly come over the spirit of the War Department. Need I point out the far-reaching effect of that simple act of Mr. Stanton, suspending all military nominations now before the Senate till the 1st of March next? The Senate we know, is in no haste to confirm the thirteen or fourteen hundred names on the military list sent in by Mr. Cameron. A request of the Secretary of War that they should all be returned to the Department, would, doubtless, be complied with. But the suspension of action by the Senate is all that is now required. The merits of the appointees can be canvassed by Secretary Stanton in the meantime; he can learn of their deportment in camp, (or in hotels and drinking saloons, as the case may be,) and perhaps know something of their gallantry in the field before renewing to the Senate a request for their confirmation. This is certainly the part of wisdom, for it is no small matter, but a very grave one, for the Government to be indorsing with its honors and endowing with its pay, men by scores and hundreds, who have done nothing to establish a name for great talents or gallantry.

At the battle of Bull Run, it is notorious that conspicuous courage was displayed by the Union soldiers, and an endurance under heat, hunger, thirst, and rank-thinning bullets that would have done credit to any people. But the brave fellows were in scores of cases led by cowards and poltroons, who were among the first to flee in pale affright, and leave their men, panic-stricken from the confusion that ensued, to follow their inglorious example.

Well, a new and a far greater army has been raised. The Government has given it fourteen hundred officers—one hundred, at least, are Brigadiers—influential politicians, capital stump-speakers, ex-Governors and ex-Congressmen, and the sons, brothers, nephews of such "influential persons"—and with these our army is to go out and fight again.

What guarantee have we that, in the next great fight in our onward march to Richmond, we shall not see the Nation's commissions again disgraced by flying leaders? Is it not better to *wait*, and let the officers appointed prove their right to swords, epaulettes, and the people's confidence? Mr. Stanton knows the value of emulation in an army, and he would not cheapen the country's honors by lavishing the highest military appointments on men who never set a squadron in the field—who never knew aught of strategy, save that which has tricked and controlled a district convention. The policy of the new Secretary of War is not to make military appointments to high rank in advance of service, but to leave the offices open, to be fought for in the battle-field; and then to be bestowed by a grateful country as a reward for triumphant heroism, exhibited amid the smoke and thunders of war. The humblest promotion awarded to a brave man, on the principle adopted by the new Secretary of War, will be worth more to its recipient than all the tame Brigadierships with which Mr. Cameron has crammed the army.

By the action of Mr. Stanton, all the candidates for military fame will be put upon their good behavior. Their nominations will be withdrawn altogether from the Senate, if they do not prove worthy. It is a hard crucible, but a just one. The nation's life is too precious to be left in unsafe hands; and it seems a direct interposition of Providence that the new Secretary of War came into office in time to save the country from the dismal results of the hitherto merely political administration of the Department.

In announcing that the army of the Union is now in vigorous and safe hands; that it will be governed by sound military maxims; and directed on principles that will stimulate gallantry, develop genius and reward chivalry in battle, we give the country assurance of a fact worth in itself a hundred victories. Mr. Cameron did, perhaps, the best he knew how. But he was a politician, with a peculiar experience, who regarded the war, the army, and all that befell him in this revolutionary era, as "opportunities" for strengthening the political fortunes of "Simon Cameron," in the dim hereafter! It was terrible—now we think of it. But the nation is delivered. YORK.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 24.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the resolution to appropriate $10,000 for the expenses of the Committee of the House in regard to contracts made by any Department of the Government.

The bill was passed.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill creating two new bureaus in the Navy Department. Referred.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a bill providing a charter for certain banks in the District of Columbia. Referred.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, (Union,) presented the credentials of Robert Wilson, appointed Senator from Missouri, to fill the vacancy caused by the expulsion of Mr. Polk.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) moved to refer the credentials and certain papers he had to the Judiciary Committee. He (Wilkinson) said he had the report of a certain meeting held about the 1st of May, and Mr. Wilson was one of the Committee who reported a set of resolutions, two of which were as follows:

Resolved, That we, the people here assembled, declare our fealty and sympathy with the South and for the protection of Southern institutions.

Resolved, That we condemn as inhuman and diabolical the war now waged by the Federal Government against the South.

Mr. Davis said that Mr. Wilson had no part in the resolutions, which were entirely without his (Wilson's) sanction in any way. Mr. Davis then had a paper read, signed by Gov. Hall and others, attesting to the loyalty of Mr. Wilson; also a letter from Mr. Wilson to Mr. Davis, asking that a thorough investigation into his loyalty might be had, that the country might be satisfied.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, (Rep.) said that he knew Mr. Wilson, and that he had the reputation of a good Union man. It was so good that he (Wilson) had to go around through Iowa to get home, be being hunted like the rest of the Union men.

Mr. Wilkinson withdrew his opposition.

Mr. Wilson then took the oath.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull of Illinois, (Rep.) the bill relating to certain Judicial Districts of the United States Circuit Courts was taken up.

The bill was passed as reported by the Committee.

The case of Mr. Bright, of Indiana, (Seceeh,) was then taken up.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, (Union,) made an explanation of what Mr. Harlan had said in regard to the law against teaching slaves. Where he (Davis) lived they had schools and Sunday Schools, where the slaves were taught to read. His own slaves, when born, were baptized according to the rites of the church to which he belonged, and female slaves were given in marriage just the same as white people. Mr. Rhett himself, who owned a large number of slaves, built a church and specially employed a preacher for their edification. One great cause of the rebellion, which he omitted to speak of yesterday, was the division of the Church North and South.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said that on a former occasion, in debate on this subject, several Senators from the South stated essentially the same facts, but were rebuked by the Senator from Virginia, (Mason,) with the declaration that it was the policy of the South not to teach the slaves. He (Harlan) was glad that the slaves of the Senator (Davis) were taught and given in marriage, but would not the law of his State permit him to separate man and wife? But he (Harlan) maintained that the Government had as much right to the service of the slaves as it had to the white men, and no other Government would neglect so wise a provision as to employ them. He (Harlan) cited the example of England, which had regiments of blacks enrolled in the service.

Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that he had a very slight personal acquaintance with the Senator from Indiana, and had always opposed him in his political dogmas. He (Cowan) was as much in favor of putting down the rebellion as any one. He claimed that in examining this case, the Senate must be governed by the same rules as if they were as jurors. The charge against the Senator from Indiana is that of treason. There cannot be any half-way charge, or half-way guilt. The Senator must be guilty of treason or nothing. If there was war between the North and the South, and the Senator from Indiana aided the South, he would of course be guilty of treason.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that he did not understand there was such a war, but that Jeff. Davis and his confederates had levied war against the Government, and they were traitors.

Mr. Cowan replied that if it could be proved that it was the intention of Mr. Bright to aid the traitors, there could be no doubt of his treason. The first fact to consider is, was there a state of war at the time the letter was written. There were then three or four parties in the United States. One of them believed in secession. Another party did not believe in secession, yet thought if the States actually seceded, we had no right to force them back. At the head of this party was James Buchanan. Another party thought that, as the Southern States had gone on in their secession movements until March, and had formed a Government, it was impolitic now to coerce them. Another party opposed secession, and was willing to take any means whatever to put it down. He (Cowan) understood that Mr. Bright belonged to the party which did not believe in secession, but thought it impolitic to attempt coercion, as it would only serve to more completely dissever the Union. At the first, all the South asked was, that the United States troops should be withdrawn from their States, and at the time the letter of the Senator from Indiana was written, the Southern Commissioners were here treating, indirectly perhaps, with the Government for such a withdrawal. If there was at the time communication between the North and South, and if the Senator from Indiana thought the rebellion was not consummated, and there was to be no war, it was not treason to write the letter he did. In regard to the subject of the letter, if there was to be a new Government formed there could be no harm in sending such a letter. He (Cowan) thought that did not amount to much, as it was simply following the example of the circle in which he (Bright) moved. He (Cowan) was willing to admit that the writing of such a letter was a great folly, but he thought that Mr. Bright might have looked at the matter from another standpoint, and he (Cowan) was not willing to affix the stigma of treason from such doubtful testimony.

Mr. Harris, of New-York, (Rep.)—Mr. President, if anything I can say in the few remarks I propose to make, shall have a tendency to bring the attention of the Senate to the question now pending, I shall be entirely satisfied. The discussion has taken a very wide range, and many subjects calculated, perhaps, to prejudice the public mind against the Senator now on trial, have been discussed. But if I have properly appreciated it, the question before the Senate lies within a very narrow compass. The Senator from Indiana is on trial for a high crime—for the very highest crime known to the laws of this or any other country; and the Senate, by the resolution now under consideration, is called upon to inflict upon the Senator from Indiana the severest punishment which it is able to inflict upon any human being. It is to convict him of treason, for it has well been said by the Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Cowan,) that it is treason or nothing. Up to the called session of July last but a single Senator has ever been expelled for three-quarters of a century. In the early history of our Government a Senator had engaged in seducing several tribes of Indians from their allegiance to our Government, and had attempted to attach them to the British Government. For that high misdemeanor, as it is called inconsistent with the performance of his duty, as the record states, he was expelled. Another Senator was supposed, some time after that, to be engaged in the Burr conspiracy, and was brought to trial for that offence before the Senate. But a constitutional vote was not obtained, and he subsequently resigned. But, Sir, since the 4th of July last, nearly one third of this body have been expelled. These vacant seats are a constant and impressive memorial of the extent and desperate character of this treason which has not only desolated this Senate, but our whole country. Now, Sir, we are called upon to take another step. Senators were expelled because they were openly adhering to the enemies of the country, and giving them aid and comfort. Now, Sir, we are asked to expel from the body a Senator, who presents himself, claims and occupies his seat, discharges the duties of a senator, and professes to be loyal to the Constitution and the Union. This, Sir, in my judgment, is a great stride beyond what we have already done. The Senator from Kentucky has found another reason why the Senator from Indiana should be expelled. He is satisfied, and I apprehend some other Senators are satisfied, may feel themselves satisfied, nay, called upon to vote for his expulsion, not merely on the ground that the Senator has been guilty of treason, but on the ground that he entertains and avows political doctrines not palatable to the Senate and the country. He says: "The gentleman takes the position and announces it in a speech, that he is opposed to every measure and the whole policy of coercion, by which submission to the laws is to be attained. If that is not a default of duty, which ought to remove the Senator from a seat in this chamber, I have lost my reason."

Mr. Davis—I connected with that the utter failure of the Senator to offer a necessary substitute for any of those measures which he proposed to coerce to put down this rebellion.

Mr. Harris—Still the Senator does not disavow the opinion that the Senator ought to be expelled because he is opposed to coercion. I have as little sympathy with the political views and sentiments of the Senator from Indiana as any other Senator on this floor. For many years I have watched his course, and it has scarcely ever met my approbation, and I do not believe that, no sympathy for his doctrine of non-coercion. The Senator from Kentucky, I think, with a little self-complacency, congratulated the Senate that he had risen above the contracting and cramping influences of the legal profession, which sometimes operate on the minds of men, and has been able to rise to the higher sphere of what he called a large statesmanship. I might deem that Senator, if I were unable to do this on a question of statesmanship, but when a Senator is on trial for crime, whatever may be my political preferences or prejudices, I feel bound to see that that Senator, if he were my bitterest foe, has fair and equitable justice meted out. As I understand it, Senators are now sitting as a judicial tribunal, determining upon the rights of a Senator, and they are to be governed by no such principles sublimated as they may be at times suggested by the Senator from Kentucky. He tells us that the Senate was to be controlled by no common law or Parliamentary usage, but it was to decide whether or not the Senator on trial was unfit for Parliamentary duty. It is well for this Senate that this doctrine had not been promulgated at an earlier day. If ever the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) would never have been permitted to hurl his polished, burning shafts against the barbarism of Slavery; and the clarion voice of the veteran Senator from New-Hampshire (Mr. Hale) would long since have ceased to resound in this hall. And there are other Senators, who have long been suspected of being too much imbued with a certain unhealthy doctrine, to have held their seats by any certain tenure, if the Senate had been allowed to expel Senators, because, in the judgment of the Senate, they were unfit for parliamentary duty. The great question now on trial in our nation is, whether it shall live, or whether, because the fingers of treason are clutched at its throat, it shall cease to exist. In times like these, which stir every patriot's heart, there is imminent danger that we may be led to do an act, in a case like this, which will fix a precedent which shall be pernicious in its influence hereafter. There is no more melancholy teaching in the history of English jurisprudence than the facility by which, from forced and arbitrary constructions, the best men of the times, innocent and patriotic men, of whom neither the times nor their country were worthy, were condemned for treason. The Sydneys, the Russells, the Hampdens, and other worthies like these, furnish us an admonition that we should be cautious. Mr. Harris then referred to the letter, claiming that if the clause about firearms had been omitted, it would have been harmless; that Lincoln had gotten up this firearm, and it was put in at Lincoln's suggestion, and the letter was a simple letter of introduction, and if Sumter had not been attacked, and there had been no war, the letter would not have been noticed, and closed as follows: It seems to me if the Senate were to expel this Senator without coming to the conclusion that he was guilty of a treasonable design, it would be guilty of the greatest injustice toward the Senator and toward the Senate. I have painfully felt that in taking the course I feel constrained to take, I am opposing the views, wishes, prejudices, and feelings of many friends. Were it a political question, I should not hesitate to vote with them. But regarding myself as standing here as a judge, called upon to decide according to the rules of law and evidence, upon the guilt or innocence of a Senator on trial, my honest conviction is that the evidence is not sufficient, in view of all the facts surrounding the case, to authorize me to vote that he is guilty of the offence charged.

Mr. Ten Eyck, of New-Jersey, (Rep.) had not the acquaintance of the Senator from Indiana beyond a mere speaking one, but that should not alter his course in this case. The simple fact was the finding of two letters on the person of Thomas D. Lincoln, written by the Senator from Indiana, one of which was addressed to His Excellency Jeff. Davis. Mr. Lincoln's treason could not be of the darkest kind, as he had only been held to bail for the crime. The District-Attorney of Ohio was very careful to retain this letter as evidence of Mr. Lincoln's treason, and it was found on the person of the latter five and a half months after it had been written. Was it ever delivered to Jeff. Davis? He quoted from the President's Inaugural Address to show that the Government contemplated no war—that the Southerners must be the aggressors if war followed. He (Ten Eyck) upheld that great principle of common law which resolved all doubts for the benefit of those arraigned, and should vote against the expulsion of the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) referred to the letter written to Jeff. Davis, and thought that letter and its circumstances sufficient cause to expel the Senator from Indiana. The expulsion was absolutely demanded. We could not properly satisfy the country or support the Administration if we permitted such a Senator to remain in his seat. Suppose a letter had been found on the person of Coppic, the Confederate of John Brown, as follows:

To John Brown, Leader of the Negro Insurrection, Harper's Ferry.:

Allow me to introduce my friend Coppic, who comes to put in your hands fire-arms. I recommend him as a gentleman, and reliable in every respect.

Yours truly, CHARLES SUMNER.

How long would the Senator from Massachusetts have held his seat, and how soon would the Senator from Indiana have voted for his expulsion? If an open rebel ought to be expelled, ought not the person to be expelled who furnished aid to the open rebel to make the rebellion successful? He contended that the Senator could not plead ignorance that he went with the intention to sell improvements in firearms, nor of the fact that the rebels intended to make war.

He read a long list of acts of war committed by traitors: also the charge of Judge Smalley, of New-York, characterizing the acts of the rebels as treason by levying war. An outraged people would not be trifled with, and will receive no such excuse as the Senator and his friends present. The charge was that the Senator from Indiana had deliberately aided, or offered to aid the rebels and the enemy, and duty demands that he be expelled.

The Senate went into executive session, Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 24.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill making more stringent the provision in the Indian Intercourse act against the sale of spirituous liquors.

Mr. Edwards, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) in the course of explanation, said that the present law is evaded by vending intoxicating drinks outside the Indian limits or frontiers. Hence the necessity of further legislation to protect the Indians from such degrading and destructive influences.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Opp.,) remarked that from conversations with Ex-Commissioners of Indian Affairs, (Medill and Manypenny,) he was led to the conclusion that nearly all the efforts of the Indian Bureau to ameliorate the condition of the Indians were foiled by the conduct of the War Department, especially under the administration of Jeff. Davis.

Messrs. Wallace and Watts, the former the delegate from Washington Territory, and the latter the delegate from the Territory of New-Mexico, expressed their views on the subject, when the bill went over, the morning hour having expired.

The joint resolution appropriating $10,000 to pay the expenses of the Committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of the war, was passed.

The Senate bill appropriating $25,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, if in his judgment the same be necessary for the protection of the emigrants on the overland routes between the Atlantic States and California and Oregon and Washington Territory, was passed.

Mr. Fenton, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented the resolutions of the Legislature of the State of New-York, in favor of the enactment of a law to prevent frauds on the Government in the matter of furnishing supplies.

Mr. Fenton said the Special Committee on the War Contracts had the subject of which these resolutions treat, under consideration, and when a bill was introduced some weeks ago, to punish frauds, etc., one of its members (Holman) moved it be referred to said Committee, but the House determined to send it to the Committee on the Judiciary, and he (Fenton) was not advised that the bill has been heard from in the House since. It was a subject of great importance, and required immediate legislation, therefore he moved its reference to the Special Committee on the Investigation of the War Contracts.

The motion was carried.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the Indian Intercourse Act, and passed it.

The House considered the Senate's amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

They now concurred in those including Florence among the Consul-Generalships, and striking out Hayti, Liberia, etc.

The bill will be returned to the Senate.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, (Rep.,) gave notice of his intention shortly to move to take up the bill reported by Mr. Reid, of Missouri, to liberate the slaves of rebels and encourage them.

The consideration of the bill was postponed till Tuesday week.

Adjourned till Monday.

LETTERS FROM COL. CORCORAN.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 30, 1861.

To Capt. James B. Kirker, No. 599 Broadway:

My very Dear Friend: Your letters of the 23d and 24th inst. have been duly received, one while at Richmond and one at Castle Pinckney. I received my trunks, and find all right. The trunks, &c., &c., sent to Lewis, Conover and others, arrived safe and in good order.

We are all in good health. I hope Major Bagley, Capt. Harlan and the officers, as well as my other good friends, will excuse me for not writing to them individually. It is impracticable, and I must only ask you to be the medium of conveying my warm regards to them all.

This day I have written to Judge Daly and Richard O'Gorman, Esq.

I feel most deeply indebted to the Most Reverend Archbishop for his kindness, and the great exertions he has been pleased to make to obtain my release. As all who have taken an interest in my case are too numerous to receive, in the short space allowed me to write, a separate recognition, will you thank them all most kindly in my name.

I will write to Mrs. Corcoran by next opportunity. Remember me to Mrs. Heany, Cousin Eliza and Mr. Kane, and present to all other friends the sentiments of my most profound esteem.

Bishop Lynch, I understand, has lost $1,0,000 by the late conflagration above all insurance. I wish we were in New-York to give him a helping hand.

Yours ever faithfully,
MICHAEL CORCORAN,
Colonel Sixty-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1862.

To Capt. James B. Kirker, No. 599 Broadway:

My very Dear Friend: I have written to you, Hon. C. P. Daly and Richard O. Gorman, Esq., on the 20th ult. I have also written to Mrs. Corcoran this day. We arrived here on the evening of the 1st inst., where our condition is much superior to that which we anticipated. Capt. Shiver, who commands here, and his lieutenants, are strict, but most courteous and obliging, and are ever ready to procure such articles as we feel disposed and are able to purchase. He does everything that can reasonably be expected, with the means at his disposal, to make the condition of all the prisoners comfortable.

I found four of my regiment here, viz.: Corporal John Jackson, Company D; Privates Thos. K. Hughes, Company K; Jas. D. Ryan and Michael Keating, of Company E. They have been wounded, and were in hospital in Richmond when our men were sent to New-Orleans. They are now perfectly recovered. On my arrival here I sent a remittance to New-Orleans, and I regret my means are not such as to enable me to relieve their wants sufficiently.

You are aware that I have always been most devotedly attached to my native countrymen, but since my arrival in the South, I have received such marked tokens of their sincere affection, that my love for them has (it possible) increased. It proves conclusively that their attachment to, and fond remembrance of, the old land, has undergone no change, and amid the turmoil that now exists, they can sympathize with a suffering countryman.

Capt. Sprague, of Ohio, who has been a fellow-prisoner of mine for the past five months, has been exchanged, and will call on you and give many particulars. Your letters of the 10th ult. has just reached me, also one from Lieut. O'Boyle. Be pleased to present the expression of my warmest thanks to Judge Daly, Hiram Barney, Richard O'Gorman and John Savage, Esqrs., and the other friends who have so kindly devoted so much time, labor and expense in their endeavors to obtain my release, and assure them I feel a just pride in the knowledge of having such friends, and if a shade of gloom shall at any time darken the hours of my captivity, a recollection of their services shall be sufficient to dispel it.

I have never yet been heard to utter a single word of complaint against any action of my Government, nor do I now wish to be classed among the fault-finders; but while many of those who deserted their post on the battle-field, and ran off from the face of danger to a place of safety, have been rewarded with almost unprecedented promotion, I think it is due to the officers and men who remained in the performance of duty faithfully to the last, and there fell victims to a long imprisonment, that they should receive at least sufficient consideration to relieve them from the most disagreeable position that men can possibly be placed in.

To the men who took advantage of my absence to break up the old Sixty-ninth, for the advancement of their own social interest, under the mask of patriotism, I shall have something to say on a more favorable occasion.

Lieuts. Connolly and Dempsey join in kindest remembrance to you. Present my kindest regards to Major Bagley, Capts. Breslin, P. Kelly, T. Lynch and T. Clarke, and all the other officers and good friends; and believe me,

Your most devoted friend,
MICHAEL CORCORAN,
Colonel Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

P. S.—If the friends of any of the New-York officers hand you any money, you will let me know the names and amounts, and give yourself no further trouble. I will arrange it as you understand. And have no uneasiness, whatever, about my being in any want, or Lieuts. Connolly's or Dempsey's friends either. We can get along well. They also write to their friends to-day.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

No Definite Intelligence from the Burnside Expedition.

DRAFT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA MILITIA

The Rebels Incredulous Regarding Zollicoffer's Defeat.

Cedar Keys, Fla., Captured by the National Forces.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 24.

The boat from Old Point has arrived, but it brings no news of importance.

There had been no arrival from the Burnside expedition.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of yesterday discredits the accounts of the Burnside expedition being in Pamlico Sound, and says that a reconnoissance from Roanoke Island on Monday last made no such report.

This appears to be the latest advices they have. Since then a storm has cut off all communication with the coast.

The *Day Book* publishes the Federal accounts of the defeat of Gen. Zollicoffer, and says that it does not believe a word of it, and that it is a Wall-street lie got up to raise the spirits of the Yankees after their defeat at Ironton by Jeff. Thompson.

The Richmond *Dispatch* has the following in regard to the Federal accounts of the fight at Somerset, Ky.:

"We publish a batch of the Federal dispatches, and do not believe that there is a word of truth in them. The fact is, as the reader will perceive on reading the money article of the New-York *Evening Post*, that stocks were going down at such a rapid rate, owing to the failure of the Burnside Expedition, and the licking the Federals recently got at the hands of Jeff. Thompson, that it was necessary to steam up in some way or other to keep down the rebellion at home, and so they resorted to these dispatches, their regular plan of operating on the Stock market and of keeping their spirits up. We suspect that Gen. Zollicoffer has given them a licking, as he commenced the attack, according to their own account as contained in one of their dispatches, and it is not likely that so prudent a commander as Zollicoffer would have opened the ball on them, and then suffered them to retreat so easily. The whole yarn is flashy, and smells strongly of Wall-street stock operations."

The Charlotte (N. C.) *Democrat*, of the 21st inst., says:

"In anticipation of an invasion of the North Carolina coast it is contemplated to call out the militia of the several eastern counties. The call is not yet made, but the Raleigh *Journal* says that it will embrace thirty-three counties.

P. S.—We learn that the tax in kind have been ordered out since the arrival of the Burnside Expedition at Hatteras, and it appears from the Raleigh *Register*, of Saturday, that a draft has been made in Wake County."

The Raleigh *Register* says there is quite an excitement in that city in regard to a draft which had been made for one-third of the enrolled militia. Substitutes, we expect, will be in demand.

A flag of truce took three released prisoners to Norfolk, and brought back several ladies and gentlemen.

The storm at the South still continues.

The Norfolk *Day Book* contains the following dispatches:

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The *Republican*, of this morning, learns from a gentleman from Florida, that Cedar Keys was captured by the Federals on Thursday. Heavy firing was heard in that direction on the same day.

MOBILE, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The schooner *Wilder*, from Havana, was captured on the 20th, three miles below Fort Morgan.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Capt. Cattrell's company had a sharp contest yesterday over the schooner *Wilder*. No loss of life on our side. The enemy lost the ship's gig and a number of men, but succeeded in taking possession of the schooner and cargo.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

Great Rise in the Mississippi River—The Mortar-boats to be Put Immediately into Condition for Service.

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 24.

A special dispatch to the *Journal* is as follows:

CAIRO, Friday, Jan. 24.

The river at this point has risen 25 feet, and is still rising.

Eleven of the boats forming the pontoon bridge at Paducah were stopped here last night. It is not known how many others have passed down stream.

Orders were received last night to put the mortar-boats immediately into condition for service.

Capt. Constable, commander of the mortar-boat flotilla, went to Pittsburgh this morning to superintend the shipment of the mortars, equipment and ammunition.

Gen. Smith is expected to arrive at Paducah from his expedition to-day or to-morrow.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

FREDERICK, Thursday, Jan. 23.

Gen. Jackson is supposed to be still at, or near Romney. Lander has fallen back to the mouth of Patterson Creek, near to Cumberland.

Gen. Williams' brigade occupy the houses at Hancock, deserted by the citizens on the approach of Jackson some time since, and are luxuriating on good food and comfortable beds.

The general Court Martial here attracts considerable attention at the present time, from the number of important cases pending, among which are some above the rank of Captain; but as the deliberations of that body are conducted with closed doors, nothing can be publicly known until the rising of the Court.

THE ANDREW-BUTLER CONTROVERSY.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 24.

It is reported that the War Department has decided to settle the controversy between Gov. Andrew and Gen. Butler, in regard to enlistments, on a basis satisfactory to the State Executive.

HON. JOS. HOLT ON SECRETARY STANTON.

In a letter from Hon. Joseph Holt to Lieut.-Gov. Stanton, of Ohio, he uses the following enthusiastic language respecting the appointment of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, viz:

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16, 1862.

* * * The selection of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War has occasioned me unalloyed gratification. It is an immense stride in the direction of the suppression of the rebellion. So far as I can gather the popular sentiment, there is everywhere rejoicing over the appointment; but that rejoicing would be far greater did the people know, as I do, the courage, the loyalty and the genius of the new Secretary, as displayed in the intensely tragic struggles that marked the closing days of the last Administration. He is a great man intellectually and morally—a patriot of the true Roman stamp, who will grapple with treason as the lion grapples with his prey.

MOVEMENTS IN THE WEST.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

SESSION OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE AND SUPREME COURT AT TOPEKA—NEWS FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY—THREE FIGHTS IN THE CHEROKEE NATION—DEFEAT OF THE LOYAL INDIANS BY THE REBELS UNDER ALBERT PIKE—SUPPOSED DEATH OF JOHN ROSS—DESTITUTION OF THE LOYAL TRIBES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TOPEKA, Thursday, Jan. 16, 1862.

The Stage Companies of Kansas are not to be unconditionally commended. I took passage at Lawrence, yesterday, for Topeka, and in consequence of a fall of snow and a depression of the mercury which would do no dishonor to Vermont, was placed, with two companions in misfortune, in an uncovered wagon-body mounted upon runners, the whole affair insolently arrogating to itself the character of a sleigh. For the first fifteen miles we suffered no discomfort, save from the cold; and managed, by the aid of mutual cheerfulness and garrulity, to forget even its severity. Arrived at Big Springs, we found a good fire, and a better dinner—the latter, in fact, convincing us that the historic renown of the celebrated birth-place of the Topeka Convention movement, of 1855, was in imminent danger of being hopelessly eclipsed by the fame of a *cuisine*, whose excellence seemed quite miraculous in a spot so utterly bleak, barren and desolate.

But on leaving this classic spot, our real trials commenced. We had packed ourselves inside the vehicle with elaborate care, involving a combination of blankets and shawls, of legs and arms, on a basis of hug most wonderful to contemplate. Thus, said we, with matchless self-complacency, shall we be able to overcome the remaining ten miles in absolute comfort. Alas, for the futility of human hopes! for in less than two minutes after starting, we were each and severally disintegrated from the social group we had so carefully composed, and each ready for a leap for life, for the horses had started off on a dead run, striking their heels with each jump against the whiffletrees, and giving us the most lively anticipations possible of an impending catastrophe. Our driver was, fortunately, a man of genius and culture in his profession, and what main strength was impotent to accomplish, he achieved by strategy. Our course was made to describe a circle of the smallest possible dimensions, and the first stage ended exactly where it commenced—at the hotel.

Another start was made with more care, and the descent of a perilous hill effected in safety. After this, by dint of great exertion, and a frequent resort to the circular strategem—scarcely less brilliant or dangerous than that of Commodore DUPONT at Port Royal—we contrived to worry off the distance, till we finally reached the goal of all these eccentric efforts, thankful that we were not frozen on the road, and feeling that we had escaped a peril as imminent as that which stimulated the valor of the invincible "Home Guard" of Yonkers.

We found Topeka very complacent and uncomfortable. She has secured the permanent capital on a popular vote, and seems ambitious of earning a reputation for hotels of distinguished discomfort. The State Legislature and Supreme Court are both in session; and the hospitable citizens of the place have opened their houses for the reception of guests, and I can testify from personal experience that the accommodations thus offered are such as afford consolation for the misfortunes and shortcomings of the professional landlords.

The Legislature is barely organized; the Supreme Court is engrossed by the great Gubernatorial contest, which I will explain in another letter, as it is still in progress. The prospect of a vacancy in the United States Senate, to be made by the acceptance by Gen. LANE of a Brigadier-Generalship, is awakening many worthy gentlemen to the great importance of having it properly filled—which necessitates, in each statesman's opinion, the selection of himself for the laborious and undesirable position.

I have received from Capt. MORTON the following report and statement to Gen. HUNTER, which tells its own story—that the moral of it is against us, excites an unexpected sadness; for we had supposed that in the contest between our savage enemies and savage friends in the Cherokee country the latter were triumphant. This narrative undeceives us; and if anything is needed to show the necessity of promptness and energy in our army operations in the West, I think this ought to furnish it:

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP LYON, }
Saturday, Jan. 11, 1862. }

GENERAL: The within statements were made to me in council with the Indians at my camp, by a full-blood Indian of the Creek Nation, by the name of TAYLOR, who has been an important associate of GOUGES, in his earliest movements to induce the Indians to remain loyal to the Government. I think all his statements can be relied upon. They are in a most destitute condition in clothing and provisions, with worn-out ponies and worn-out feet, leaving bloody tracks wherever they go. I have taken the responsibility to furnish them with some of the provisions you furnished my company. The people in the vicinity are furnishing them with all the provisions they possibly can spare. Immediate relief must be had; they ask it through me, in the shape of provisions, clothing, ammunition and some arms. Shall they be relieved?

P. D. G. MORTON,
Captain commanding Post.

STATEMENT.

On Wednesday, Jan. 8, scouts came in from Arkansas River, reporting a large body of Indians approaching camp from the South. On receiving this report I made an advance with twenty men, finding some two hundred Indians camped thirty miles south of my post. On visiting them I found they were full-blood Indians, of the Creek, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Seminole and Choctaw Nations—all being under the command of GOUGES, or PY-THE-LE-A-O-LA, the head chief of the Creeks. I also found two hundred more camped about twelve miles below this camp, under command of a Creek named TAYLOR. He reports that they have had, under the command of GOUGES, three engagements with the rebels, led by Gen. PIKE, and Col. MCINTOSH; with the exception of the half-breeds who were under command of DREW, an Indian. The first engagemeut took place in the Cherokee Nation, about four miles north of the Creek Nation. No Cherokees were in the engagement. The Creeks and other tribes were induced by JOHN ROSS to come into the Cherokee country where he was, and he promised to join his forces with theirs. The day after the first engagement, they moved on towards Kansas, and encamped about in the centre of the Cherokee country, where they were again attacked by the enemy, and succeeded in repulsing them, as they had done in the first battle. At that time, the united tribes mustered about twelve thousand men, women and children. They then moved north to the northern line of the Cherokee country, near MCDANIELS' ranche, where they encamped to hold communication with Ross, according to agreement, and to see him in person. GOUGES made several unsuccessful attempts to communicate with Ross, but has not been able to see or hear from him at all. Some five hundred full-blood Cherokees joined GOUGES at that place. They remained three weeks in a destitute condition for supplies, and with little or no ammunition. While the majority of their warriors were out to obtain supplies, PIKE, MCINTOSH and DREW, with a large reinforcement and two cannon, attacked the camp the third time, completely routing them, and making an indiscriminate slaughter, burning their wagons, killing their cattle, robbing them of all means of subsistence, and driving them from the Nation.

GOUGES then ordered all to flee for their lives, and to rendezvous at my camp on the Walnut—they relying upon the Government to sustain and protect them. Four hundred are now at my camp. Their only subsistence, during the fourteen days of their flight, was a handful of corn daily, of which they made a kind of gruel.

Here the statement ends, somewhat abruptly; but I learn from Capt. MORTON that Ross is supposed to be either dead, a prisoner, or a rebel, as no information can possibly be obtained of his whereabouts.

The news of Mr. CAMERON'S resignation is favorably received; the rumor of the retirement of SMITH and BLAIR gives some uneasiness. I find the impatience of the people of Kansas, at the slow movements of the army, and the frauds permitted on the Government, to be much greater than in the East. They speak freely of the weakness of the Administration, and realize, though without despairing, the peril of the Republic.

J. M. W.

A FORWARD MOVEMENT FROM ROLLA.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat:

ROLLA, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1862.

The "forward movement" begins to assume much larger proportions than at first anticipated. According to indications yesterday, it would appear probable that but two or three regiments will remain in Rolla—sufficient to guard the post. No passes have been given out since yesterday to pass the lines westward.

One of the wounded at Wilson's Creek arrived from Springfield last evening, having left that place Sunday afternoon. PRICE'S force is estimated to number between 12 and 15,000 men. The rebel pickets extend fourteen miles this side, to a point two miles beyond "Wharton's."

The ground this side of Springfield has been thoroughly reconnoitered, and it is thought the battlefield will be on the "Jeffers's farm," on an elevation crowned with brush. It was reported that MCINTOSH was coming up from Fort Smith with 25,000 men.

Nothing but scouting parties were passed by my informant, and in Lebanon but one man was seen.

A German, named SNYDER, from LANE'S Prairie, reports that he was attacked in his house on Sunday by "seven thieves," who demanded his arms and ammunition. SNYDER brought out a double-barreled shot gun, each barrel loaded with twelve buck-shot, and killed two of the scoundrels. The balance skidadled.

The fine band of the Thirty-sixth Illinois volunteers has been mustered out, and the members take the train for St. Louis to-day. The excellent music discoursed by this band has afforded much pleasure to our citizens.

KENTUCKY.

GENERAL MOVEMENTS.

From the Louisville Journal, Jan. 19.

We are indebted to various gentlemen for letters from Munfordsville, New-Haven, Calhoun, Somerset, Prestonsburgh, Columbia and other points, which contain interesting information intended for our private gratification, but obviously improper to publish. There are a few detached incidents, however, which we can mention. The Second Indiana Cavalry passed through New-Haven on Friday *en route* southward. BUCKNER is impressing Union men for his army at Bowling Green. The roads everywhere are very muddy, and much sickness prevails in the camps. The line of telegraph is completed to Somerset, the necessary insulators having been received on Saturday. Offices are open at Danville and Stanford. A line will be up on the Bardstown branch in three days, and another to Columbia is in progress. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, it is reported, has left Piketon and retreated into Virginia. By the way, the Nashville papers state that HUMPHREY whipped the Federals at Prestonburgh, and killed six or eight hundred of them. FOGEL, the Secessionist, has given himself up at New-Haven. The shots fired on Friday night were said to be merely to empty their pistols, but they took effect in close proximity to our sentinels, and at least a dozen men were cleaning their pistols all in the same house. Measures have been adopted to prevent any recurrence of such things. Gen. CRITTENDEN'S advance has reached the bend of the Green River, near South Carrollton. All was quiet at Munfordsville up to Sunday. We have news from the south bank of the Cumberland and the rear of ZOLLICOFFER'S position, which is of a cheering character. We should not be surprised if his favorite idea of wintering in the Blue Grass region were to be realized, but it will be as a prisoner of war. Gen. NELSON'S division is all ready to move at the word of command.

THE DEFEAT OF MARSHALL.

The editor of the Mount Sterling *Whig* has conversed with several young men who belonged to MARSHALL'S rebel army, but made their escape. They give a deplorable account of the sufferings of these troops. To use the language of one of them, he says, "The boys will fight the devil when they have whisky, but when they have not got this, their condition makes them unhappy and miserable, and there is not much fight in them then." These same young men say that hundreds among them would run off, but they were afraid of being arrested if they went home. The world, he says will never know the half of the suffering which these men endure and have endured so far. Nearly all curse the day when they listened to the wily counsels of the leaders and went in search of "their rights." He says nearly all the Kentucky boys under MARSHALL would come home and behave themselves as loyal men if they could do so with safety. If MARSHALL'S men have had a hard time of it before this, what must be their suffering now, without wagons, and camp equipage—all of which they had to burn lately to save themselves from being bagged. The Union soldiers complain of want of comfort with an excellent commissary department, fine tents, and tent stoves. These men have neither, and are in a country where there is virtually nothing to eat.

AFFAIRS AT SOMERSET BEFORE THE BATTLE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

SOMERSET, Thursday, Jan. 16.

"To go, or not to go," *is* the question with Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, one of JEFF. DAVIS' characters in this great drama in real life, the Southern rebellion.

From the different rumors flying about, now of one one move, now of another of the enemy, it would seem that old Zolly was rather in a quandary—a brown study—or a bad fix, from which it would be advisable to extricate himself soon, if not sooner. The old gentleman begins to smell a large sized mouse; there is something wrong somewhere; there are altogether too many men getting behind him who do not belong to his side of the house; and may be he believes that if Yankees could encompass him roundabout with about three times as large a force as his own, that they would attack him. Now Mr. ZOLLICOFFER is too old a fox to get caught in a trap he set himself. His position on the Cumberland, at the mouth of White Oak Creek, was a natural formed place, and not come-at-able from the north side of the river, on the main road from Somerset to Monticello; but whether he is going to take up a permanent position there, or whether he is already making a backward move through Monticello, is not definitely known.

The report that ZOLLICOFFER was crossing the Big South Fork, and coming to get back to Cumberland Gap, turns out to be false. Though he might cross the Big South Fork, or any other river, and go to Cumberland Gap or any other Gap, we would not stir hand or foot to interrupt him, nor go after him until he had taken up a strong position and fortified it. Oh! for a man—a practical, energetic man—a man who will *do* something.

There is a rumor that Gen. CRITTENDEN has superseded ZOLLICOFFER in command of the troops near us, and that ZOLLICOFFER himself has returned to the Gap.

A man, JOHN SMITH, who was instrumental in capturing several prisoners some time since in Huntsville, Scott Co., East Tennessee, and are now confined somewhere in Ohio, has just returned from Scott County. The Union men are rising and forming companies. Five companies have already been formed. There are 91 men in the largest company, and the others vary from that down to 30 men. He was at a gathering last Saturday, at which there was 300 Union men. Oh, tell your the devil is in them, and they are bound to be free. They need guns very much, though a great many have their rifles. Ammunition is very scarce, and it seems that some ammunition which was sent in for the benefit of the Union men, from these camps, has been appropriated by those to whom or by whom it was sent, and they are making a small speculation by selling it. There are mean men in all countries and among all classes, but I trust this is not true.

Some 1,400 or 1,500 troops passed through Montgomery last week to join ZOLLICOFFER'S force; they came from Virginia, through Knoxville—and there are swarms of soldiers at Knoxville. The Secessionists report that the soldiers in Virginia are starving, and are compelled by necessity to get away from there. They won't fare much better at Knoxvile, where salt is $10 a bushel; hogs, $12 a hundred, gross; beef, $7 50 a hundred, gross; sugar, common brown, 25 cents per pound; coffee—none to be had; domestic, 50 cents per yard; and everything else in proportion.

I have just seen a man who lives within a mile of ZOLLICOFFER'S encampment. He is still in his original position, with about 10,000 men, all told, reinforcements and all, sick included—and there are a great many of his men sick. The man who brought this news is a reliable man, and one who fed many of the Tennesseans when they first came to Kentucky.

To-night, on dress parade, an order was read out for a company from each of the Tennessee regiments to go out to-morrow and work on the Danville road. What does it mean? Are preparations being made for a retreat? Is the disgraceful, disastrous backward march from London to Mount Vernon to be repeated from Somerset? Some of the elements of that fatal retreat are here at Somerset; but heaven avert such a move.

SOMERSET, Friday, Jan. 17, 1862.

We are having more of war this morning than any time since I have been here. It is understood Gen. THOMAS is advancing and is within three miles of ZOLLICOFFER, and will commence an attack immediately. This morning artillery horses were harnessed, and Capt. STEWARD'S battery, besides, I believe, five regiments of infantry, have started for Fishing Creek, taking two days' rations. The Seventeenth and Thirty-first (Hoskin's) Kentucky, and two Tennessee regiments have marched. The Thirty-first has just passed along, and I still hear their music, 11 A. M. The Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth regiments are left in camp as reserve. We shall now likely hear the booming of cannon, and be more impressed with the reality of war. Our regiment (Thirty-fifth) feel badly not to move too, but the best regiments are always left in reserve.

Col. VANDERVEER is getting well. Yesterday he rode to camp on horseback, and is in the saddle again this morning. If there is a fight, he will be on hand sure.

The feeling here is, ZOLLICOFFER will be whipped most soundly, and I sincerely hope it will be so. The weather, this morning, is most favorable, and everybody is wishing for its continuance. ZOLLICOFFER will have to be very strong to resist the attack to be made on him. The Tennessee men are desperate, and I think will fight hard. The fight may not come off for two or three days, but all here think it must come off soon.

We learn of reinforcements arriving—another battery and two regiments from Harrodsburgh, Ky. This is good news, and will cheer all here. I hope to see a fight yet. The battery is expected now (1 P. M.,) and will no doubt be here soon. Nineteen guns are now here. All fear there is no force in the rear of ZOLLICOFFER, and that he may escape across the river, which will be too bad. The forces sent from here have gone to meet THOMAS, and it is expected he will be within eight or ten miles of here this evening. One company from each regiment have gone to work on the road between here and Standford.

4 P. M.—Nothing of importance. Col. V. sits in his room, with horse at the gate and pistol out, all ready to lead his men to the fight.

THE REBEL SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

From the Memphis Appeal, Jan. 10.

The present aspect of affairs in Kentucky is far more encouraging than it was thirty days ago. The whole force of the enemy under Gen. BUELL in this department, as we have before published, is thought to be about 110,000 strong. Against this army we are enabled to state, upon satisfactory data, that the Confederate Government can bring a force of between 90,000 and 100,000 men, all of whom are now under arms in Kentucky.

A Federal column of eighty thousand has long been threatening Bowling Green, and has led to the very probable opinion that the great battle of the war in the West will be fought within that vicinity. Our latest advices from this point are derived from a personal interview with Hon. JOHN W. CROCKETT, a member of the Provisional Counsil of Kentucky, whom we had the pleasure of seeing in the city yesterday. In consequence of the apprehended advance movement on the part of the enemy, Gen. JOHNSTON has been active and energetic in his preparations of defence, and has had large accessions to his army from various quarters—sufficiently large, we are happy to learn, to raise the general expectation that he will go and hunt the enemy, if the latter delays his attack very much longer.

It is generally surmised by our military officers that if BUELL does make an advance it will be in three columns—one movement in front and two on either flank. To prevent flanking on the right, Gen. FLOYD'S Brigade is now stationed on the Glasgow and Bardstown turnpike, which is something over twenty miles east of headquarters; and Brig.-Gen. CLARKE is stationed at Hopkinsville, with five or six thousand men, to oppose the successful advance of Gen. TOM CRITTENDEN, who, when last heard from, was at Calhoun, sixty-five miles from Hopkinsville and eighty miles from Bowling Green. Gen. JOHNSTON'S position is thus well guarded, and is deemed very nearly impregnable.

Gen. ZOLLICOFFER still remains nine miles south of the Cumberland River, well fortified, and only twenty miles from Gen. SCHOEPF, who, with a small force, has made a stand at Columbia, the county seat of Wayne County, in Eastern Kentucky.

Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, who entered the State with only 3,000 men, has been pressing steadily northward, increasing his gallant little command at every step. When last heard from he was at Prestonburgh, with 7,000 men, and was moving on toward the Blue Grass region. His advance guard was at Hazle Green, eighty miles from Lexington. Large reinforcements are said to be flocking to him daily from Bourbon, Bath, Montgomery, Harrison and Nicholas Counties, and he hopes to organize an army by next Spring, large enough to capture Lexington. Gen. POPE, the Federal commander, occupies the latter place at present, with 5,000 men, who were to have been reinforced by as many more, recently sent from BUELL'S column.

The Provisional Government of the State, as will be remembered, has voted to raise thirty regiments of twelve months' volunteers, to be placed under the command of that distinguished Kentuckian, Gen. WM. E. PRESTON, who is constituted Commander-in-Chief of the State forces. Whether this effort be attended with a complete or only a partial success, the situation in Kentuky justifies us in the conviction that Southern arms will be attended with a series of successes in that State, upon the opening of the Spring campaign, altogether commensurate with the ardent hopes of our people. As it is fully understood throughout the South that no treaty of peace can ever be accepted in this war that does not yield Kentucky and the other Slave States to our Confederacy, the future movements of Gen. SYDNEY JOHNSTON, so pregnant with vast results, will be watched by the country with the deepest solicitude.

Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

COLUMBUS, Ky., Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1862.

The holidays were passed in the usual routine of camp duty—working on the fortifications, mounting heavy guns, standing guard, building Winter quarters, &c., &c. Over three thousand comfortable log cabins, twelve by sixteen feet, chinked and daubed, have sprung up here within the past month with an alacrity that would puzzle the genius of Aladdin's wonderful lamp to tell where so many little round logs could have come from. They are here, nevertheless, and all our men are well provided for against the pitiless storm of the incoming Winter. Let Old ABE persevere in his Winter campaign to his heart's content, and expose his hirelings to the sleet, snow and ice of a Northern climate, if he choose to do so, our boys will sit by warm and comfortable fires, and be the more ready to meet them when they come.

Yesterday considerable excitement pervaded the whole army in consequence of the sudden appearance in the river above of three gunboats and two smaller craft. At first it was supposed the time for the long-looked-for descent had arrived, and the impending conflict was at hand, as appearances would seem to indicate the remainder of the grand armada was coming up in the rear. In an instant almost our batteries were manned and ready for the trial of strength which must, sooner or later, decide the fate of the Mississippi Valley, and put at rest forever, I hope, the apprehensions of our citizens along the "great river" below. It was soon apparent, however, that the object of the expedition was merely to reconnoiter, if possible, the position of our submarine batteries, infernal machines, &c., preparatory, perhaps, to a descent to be made hereafter.

The little *Cramps* was immediately dispatched up the river to keep a sharp lookout upon their movements and ascertain the real object of their visit. She soon returned and reported that no demonstrations had been made toward landing troops on the Missouri side, consequently our hopes of a brush with the Yankee rascals considerably diminished; and when, at length, they turned their bows toward Cairo and slowly passed out of sight, we gave it up entirely for the present, and disappointedly returned to our quarters, to find in the varied amusements of the camp some respite from the *ennui* and apathy of our inactive life.

When they will pay us another visit, we of course cannot tell, but it is the opinion of our commanders that such an interesting event may occur at any time, hence, all leaves of absence and furloughs are entirely interdicted, except in the most urgent cases, and then a written petition has to be made to the Commander-in-Chief in person.

Our defences are about completed, save casemating the river batteries, which I learn is in progress—and when by considered, present an array of strength truly formidable. Columbus may be taken, but there is no Yankee army now in the field formidable enough to do it, so the good people of Memphis may rest assured that the only Yankees they will have an opportunity of seeing in that fair city, soon, will consist in the prisoners and wounded sent down to them by their friends from here, should they come on and give us the chance.

AN EXCITING TIME IN GEN. McCOOK'S CAMP.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* writes from Elizabethtown, Ky., under date of Jan. 17:

"During the day Gen. McCOOK sent a large infantry force over the river, for the purpose of endeavoring to capture the mounted rebels who have been committing depredations below Rainlett's Station.

They were divided into two bodies, leaving the river in different directions, with the design of reuniting in the vicinity of Horse Lane. In case one division was attacked, the other was to hasten to its rescue. They had proceeded some distance beyond our pickets when a squad of rebel cavalry, seeming to understand the movement, fired off their pieces and got out of the way.

Each division supposed the other was attacked, and both hastened to the spot. They crossed at double-quick, just in sight of our advance pickets, and they, unable to distinguish the colors, supposed a large rebel force was advancing. They immediately fell back upon the grand guard, at the same time notifying the people of the supposed approach of the enemy. The people, both white and black, immediately fled from their homes toward Munfordsville. By the time they reached the river, there was a large crowd of them, and infuriated with fright, they dashed across the pontoon bridges—men, women, and children, screaming that the rebels were coming in force.

This stampede was the first alarm given the camp, and immediately the long roll was beaten, and with cheers the men flew to arms. Instructions had been given, that in case of a contest over the river, certain regiments should repair to the south bank. While the alarm was still sounding, WILLICH'S gallant regiment was formed and on its way, the men shouting the Marsellaise, as they splashed through the mud. Right at their heels, the splendid Forty-ninth Ohio, Col. GIBSON, flew over the ground, the men shouting and huzzaing.

Other regiments followed immediately, and in a surprising short space of time the south bank of the river bristled with bayonets. COTTER'S Ohio, and STONE'S Kentucky Batteries, planted on the bank of the river, were instantly ready for the word "Fire," and each brigade rapidly formed and impatient for marching orders.

By the time the troops had arrived, however, the true nature of affairs was understood, and the disappointed troops were ordered back to camp.

It was a long time, however, before the affrighted people could realize that their panic was causeless. The negroes, especially, have a great terror of the rebels, and the life was nearly scared out of them. When the train left, this morning, all was again quiet on Green River.

THE McCOOK "FIGHTING FAMILY."

The Washington *Star*, of Thursday, says:

Col. ROBERT L. MCCOOK (the fourth son of Hon DANIEL MCCOOK) who was in command of the Third Brigade of Gen. THOMAS' division of the army of Kentucky, was badly wounded in the battle of Mill Spring, on the Cumberland River, Kentucky. Gen. ROBERT L. MCCOOK is the senior brother of Gen. ALEX. MCD. MCCOOK, who is in command of the centre division of Gen. BUELL'S army stationed at Munfordsville, on Green River. The following dispatch received in this city by Mr. MCCOOK, as to the condition of his son, gives hopes of his recovery, but shows that there was pretty hot work in this engagement:

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1862.

DANIEL MCCOOK: ROBERT is painfully, but not dangerously wounded. Don't start West. Three balls through his horse, one through his coat, the fifth struck him. Heard from himself.

G. W. MCCOOK.

FROM CAIRO.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAIRO, Monday, Jan. 20, 1862.

Gen. GRANT issued the following circular to the officers in his command to-day:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CAIRO, }
CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 20. }

Commanders of regiments will report to these headquarters, without delay, the names of the river and seafaring men of their respective commands who are willing to be transferred from the military to the gunboat service. Seeing the importance of fitting out our gunboats as speedily as possible, it is hoped there will be no delay or objection raised by company or regimental commanders in responding to this call. Men thus volunteering will be discharged at the end of one year, or at the end of the war, should it terminate sooner. By order,

U. S. GRANT,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

It having been ascertained that McMILLS' Mills, whose house had been the headquarters of Gen. GRANT and Staff, and where a portion of our troops were encamped for two days, had been employed in sawing heavy timbers for the fortifications at Columbus, and casemating the batteries of rebel gunboats at Colombus, and was by order of Gen. GRANT burned yesterday by the Twentieth Illinois Regiment.

The rebel camp Beauregard, situated at Feliciana, Ky., was captured by Gen. SMITH on Friday last, the occupants, sixty days' men, taking flight upon the approach of our force. All their tents and equipments were captured.

WON'T FIGHT.

An officer on board the gunboat *Essex* writes, under date of Fort Jefferson, Jan. 15:

"We go down to Columbus every day to see how the secesh get along, and find one thing—that they won't fight. Yesterday we took a shoot down to within four hundred yards of their grand water batteries, and drove them out, throwing several shells into their camp besides. After we came up out of range, the enemy's gunboats came up and fired some blank cartridges at us. We want these gunboats to come out, so as to give us a chance. We shall soon see what we shall see, and that may be something better than blank cartridges."

PORTER VS. HOLLINS.

The following is a copy of the dispatch which Capt. PORTER sent to Columbus attached to a buoy a few days ago:

"HOLLINS: Why don't you accursed, cowardly rebels bring out your gunboats and fight us?

PORTER."

HOLLINS, at last accounts, had made no reply.

THE WAR IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes from Leavenworth under date of Jan. 15:

"The news from the Indian country is of great interest. On the arrival home of the Indian Delegation from Washington, they represented the magnitude of the Federal forces, and their vast resources for carrying on the war, to the several tribes, who at once collected a large force and declared themselves in favor of the Union. This Indian army, numbering near 4,000 men, was placed under the command of HO-POTHE-TO-HO-LA, an aged Creek chieftain who fought under JACKSON in the war of 1812, and is at present well known to the National officers. The principal chiefs under him were Yusten-pick-co-chokme, Pascofar, Cho-fo-lop-hango, Ar-ha-luck, Yuste-migo and Sux-muckee-micco—mostly of the Seminoles.

This force, armed with common hunting rifles and bows and arrows, and stationed on the Verdegris River, near Coody's Bluffs, was attacked on Christmas day by BEN MCCULLOUGH'S Texan Rangers and a large force of rebel Indians, and after a desperate conflict was defeated. Two hundred of the Cherokees stood their ground until every man but one was killed. The Creeks fled before the desperate charge of the Rangers. The Seminoles took advantage of the ground, and acquitted themselves in a manner worthy of the highest praise.

One incident of this battle for freedom we would fain notice, as the historian may fail to chronicle it, to wit, the heroic conduct of HO-TOPH-YO-HE-LA, the silver-haired chieftain in command, who, having been driven from his first position by an irresistible charge of the enemy, sought a second one, and declared his intention of dying rather than retreat further, and he was only prevented from carrying out this declaration, by being seized by two of his warriors and carried off the field, whilst a dauntless band of his braves covered his retreat, by opposing the pursuing foe in the most unflinching and fearless manner. Three hundred Cherokees (commanded by JOHN ROSS) were stationed between the mouths of the Verdigris and Grand Rivers. The latest intelligence from that quarter is that they were surrounded by the rebels, and it is supposed they have been entirely cut to pieces ere now.

The result of the war in the Indian Territory has proved very destructive to the loyal tribes, who have been compelled to leave their towns to the mercy of an unsparing foe. It is the belief of the principal chiefs that they would have been able to have stood their ground had they not been destitute of ammunition. Gen. HUNTER had ordered 4,500 pounds of ammunition to be loaded into wagons on yesterday, while Mr. JOHNSON, agent for the Delawares, secured the services of twenty-five warriors to serve as an escort, and the writer was to accompany the expedition; but before the arrival of the time appointed for our departure, intelligence was received of the total rout of the loyal tribes, and their arrival in Southern Kansas, where some 13,000 men, women and children are now awaiting assistance from the Government—they being destitute, having to leave their homes in such haste as to prevent them from making the necessary preparation for their comfort. And when we consider that these hapless mortals were, in their destitute condition, forced to travel for eight days through an uninhabited country, we may have a faint realization of the amount of suffering which they must have endured. This news was received on yesterday evening, and on this morning Gen. HUNTER dispatched sixteen wagons, laden with ammunition, flour and bacon, to the relief of the reported sufferers. E. H. CONKLIN, the celebrated mediator between the Government and the Indians, will, by order of Gen. HUNTER, start to Southern Kansas on to-morrow, for the purpose of taking the census of all the tribes represented, and after some time will organize the warriors into regiments, which will at once apply for acceptance into the Government service, and will, no doubt, prove efficient auxiliaries, as Mr. CONKLIN, who has just arrived from their headquarters, reports them filled with revenge, and desirous of at once being led against an enemy who vanquished them, because destitute of the necessary munitions to enable them to make a successful resistance.

My next letter will probably be written in the Indian country, where I shall be able to obtain very novel, if not interesting, material for a communication."

AID FOR THE INDIANS.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Jan. 15.

The six messengers, who came about a week since to Gen. HUNTER from the gallant Creek Chief who leads the Union forces in the Territory south of us, left us yesterday with a considerable quantity of ammunition and other munitions of war. They had a guard of Delawares, among whom were the Fremont Indian scouts. The detachment was under the command of a well known Delaware, Capt. FALLEAF. We shall soon hear news from that section which will be cheering, it is hoped.

A good many stories are afloat in relation to the reproofs which Gen. HUNTER had to bestow upon both Gen. DENVER and Capt. PRINCE, Commandant at Fort Leavenworth for the alacrity they are said to have displayed in slave-hunting for Platte County.

I learned to-day another incident, which illustrates the character of our Major-General, from Major CLOUD, of the Kansas Second, who was made Provost Marshal of this city. He is a brave officer, but few people think him sound on the Kansas policy. His instincts are said to run in Pro-Slavery channels. A few days since, a paragraph in our live daily, the *Conservative*, asked if the Marshal was appointed to look after "secesh," or catch their fugitive slaves, intimating that some such bloodhound work had occurred; but to-day I learned that our Major-General made special inquiries of Major CLOUD as to the case, and strongly intimated his disapproval of any such labors being performed on the part of his officers.

Col. ANTHONY and Major HERRICK have returned to camp at Morristown. We have not had particulars of their operations, though we learn them to have been successful, except in the loss of four men of Major HERRICK'S detachment. Three of these are from Capt. MERRIMAN'S Company, (D) which was principally recruited in Illinois, and one from Company K, JOHN BROWN, Jr.'s Sharpshooters. Capt. BROWN arrived in this city last Friday, with the balance of his company, recruited in Michigan, and left yesterday for camp.

THE CASE OF GEN. SIGEL.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* makes the following statement regarding the events subsequent to the battle of Wilson's Creek:

"After the battle *Major* STURGIS conducted the retreat to Springfield. He then called together the officers of the command for consultation. *Colonel* SIGEL then made his appearance for the first time after the battle. STURGIS, believing that SIGEL ranked him, gave up the command at once. After the retreat had been conducted for the greater part of a day, or perhaps more, several officers in the command complained to STURGIS of SIGEL'S assumption, and stated very positively that it was without authority, as he had no commission. STURGIS was therefore induced by these statements to approach SIGEL on the subject, and in a very delicate manner informed him of the statements previously made, and asked him 'if it were true that he had no commission.' He very frankly replied, 'Yes, it is so; but I supposed you were aware of the fact.' STURGIS said 'he was not, and that the army regulations would require him to resume the command.' SIGEL gracefully consented, without any apparent feelings of displeasure or disappointment. But many of his soldiers were dissatisfied with the change. I may further add that STURGIS and SIGEL are good friends, and have had no disputes, and that the gallantry of both officers deserves the confirmation of their commissions."

SURRENDERING SLAVES.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Journal, Jan. 15.

Yesterday, the Fifty-second Illinois Regiment leaving the city, under orders, for Cairo, a party claimed that there were two contrabands in their lines, that had no right to depart with them. Complaint being made to Gen. LOAN, he waited upon Col. WILCOX, and requested that the negroes, in accordance with Gen. HALLECK'S order, should be turned out from the lines of the Fifty-second. The Colonel very promptly said it should be done, and left the room to see that it was done, leaving Maj. STARK, Gen. LOAN and the claimant together, when the Major commenced interrogating the claimant as to his politics, &c., and clearly intimated that the two negroes would not be given up.

Whereupon, Gen. LOAN proceeded to Col. SMITH'S Headquarters and procured an order from him for a compliance with Gen. HALLECK'S order, and called out the State forces, and proceeded to the railroad and removed the switches, so no train could leave, and notified the officers of the Fifty-second of what he had done, and that they could not leave without the negroes were turned out, of their lines. Major STARK at once decided to hand them over to Col. SMITH as contrabands, and let the facts be investigated, whether the owner had forfeited his negroes, by a violation of the act of Congress.

At one time the affair looked serious, but fortunately, better counsels prevailed.

Gen. LOAN showed his usual firmness, on this occasion, and a proper regard for the instructions of Gen. HALLECK.

MOVEMENTS IN REBELDOM.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE REBEL STATES.

HUNTER VS. DAVIS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 20.

As the day of election approaches, that political faction whose personal hopes are anchored on the election of Mr. Secretary HUNTER to the Presidential chair of this *or some other Confederacy at some future time unknown*, evinces symptoms of desperation. They besiege the Legislature, lay violent hands on the weak-minded members, enforced by arguments yet, happily, new to the Virginia Legislature. What may be called the plan of Peter Funk—of pretended public meetings at the county courts of January, with strings of resolutions instructing members to effect the separation of our Presidential Secretary from the unpopular Administration of Mr. DAVIS, has utterly and notoriously failed. No such resolutions could be passed in any open meeting in the State of Virginia. Yet the clique which urges the Legislature to perform a fatal act do not hesitate still to talk of the vengeance of the people on those who will not obey HUNTER. Through the mouthpiece of an unknown, perhaps mythical country newspaper, "copied by request" into the columns of a cotemporary, we perceive they have fallen to reminding members of their constituents.

We hope that members will be reminded. Let them seriously remember that they do have constituents, whose good they are bound by oath to consider in all their official actions; constituents whom they will meet again, when each several member shall have before him an accuser, an adversary, a rival at the poll, who will not fail to investigate the facts of this session. What answer will they have, what defence will they make, when that rival urges on the attention of the people this solid fact, this plain truth—that the State of Virginia had two Senators and a member of the Cabinet, who was also heard in the Senate; and that members of the Legislature, by their solemn vote, did receive the State of the most important post of the three without any equivalent whatever, and for no conceivable reason but the private pleasure or personal welfare of Mr. HUNTER?

Mr. HUNTER never had any personal strength with the people of Virginia. He had a strong support from them once; but it was the result of adventitious circumstances, which have ceased to exist, and which, in the nature of things, can never exist again. The history of Mr. HUNTER may here be briefly told. Some sixteen years ago, when this State and the whole country was divided between two political hosts, in furious contention over issues that are now obsolete, and when all men of good heads and sound hearts were enlisted by sincerity of opinion and feeling, either in one or the other, there was a small third party, calling itself Democratic.

Twenty-three seats in the Legislature were filled by its components; its common name was the Party of the Twenty-three. A violent contest between the Whigs and Democrats arose in that Legislature over a vacant senatorial chair. One party balanced the other, and a coalition of the Twenty-three with the Whigs decided the day by getting the place, not for a Whig, but for one of their own set. It was the old story of the lion and bear that fought till the fox bore away the meat. The fortunate individual was Mr. HUNTER. At that time he was not a great man.

His talent was of a kind called academical or collegiate. His character was facile, undefined and vacillating. His election was regarded by everybody as an accident, and his defeat by some stronger man at the expiration of his term was reckoned a certainty. Nothing that he did or said during the term, or in any succeeding period, gave intelligent persons the reason to change opinion of him. He acted and spoke mediocrity, and was no way distinguished by his course above other members of this State then in Congress. But when his term expired he was not defeated; nor yet at the expiration of another term. He was, in fact, reelected without opposition by the Legislature, and he and his little party, all like him provided with places, had the most earnest and able men in the State at their back, willingly obedient to their orders.

What was the charm? We will tell the reader, and at the same time make known all the secret of Mr. HUNTER'S greatness. Towards the close of his first term at Washington, the sectional quarrel of North and South

LECTURE BY HON. D. S. DICKINSON.

The Union—Its Hopes and Its Fears—Strike Rebellion where it is Weakest, and Take Possession of all the Slaves of Rebels.

Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, the Attorney-General of the State, lectured at the Hoboken Baptist Church, last evening, on *The Union—Its Hopes and Its Fears.* The lecture was the third in the course before the Hoboken Baptist Church, and, as usual, the citizens of our promising neighbor turned out in large numbers in support of this, the first attempt to establish a course of lectures in Hoboken. The lecture was mainly that recently delivered by Mr. DICKINSON at the Academy of Music. The speaker commenced by reviewing the position of the Republic at the outbreak of this infamous rebellion, and the reasons why it was impossible for us to do anything else but put down that rebellion. Since it had not been crushed as it should have been, it must be plucked up by the roots. [Applause.] It was fox in stealth, wolf in greediness, dog in madness, and lion in strength. He who would crush it would be remembered when the shades of tradition had passed away forever. [Applause] Its ministering spirits were not the ignorant and vulgar, but the intelligent men in whom a confiding people had reposed their trust. They could see its origin in the work of Senators, Cabinet officers and every department of the Government who had deliberately betrayed the Government and people upon whom they had fattened. Treachery in the army and navy had betrayed the Union through its sworn defenders. The Confederate robbers who had stolen the Government's gold, had not even left a substitute of cotton. As to their bonds, they treated their own citizens worse than the Government. As HOSEA BIGELOW said, "They went off middlin' well for drinks, when there was a knife behind them." [Laughter and applause.] The chief object of the rebellion was to rear a monarchy on the ruins of this Republic, with cotton for its king, and Slavery as the principal jewel in its diadem. Judas Iscariot had lived before his time; if he had lived in the Nineteenth Century he would have been called upon to do the work of murder for less than thirty pieces of silver. [Laughter.] But Judas set a good example to traitors—he went and hanged himself. [Laughter and applause.] The speaker thrillingly described the sufferings of the traitor ARNOLD in his later life. If Judas had lived to this time, he might have asked that Judas should secede under his rule—[laughter]—and ARNOLD, too, might take a share in the same Government, and find his avarice on secession bonds. [Laughter.] South Carolina hated our original Union, and had inaugurated the rebellion. It was now reaping its harvest. Like Narcissus, it would be wasted by its own passion. If it should be reproduced as a flower, it would be fortunate if, like the century plant, it would bloom but once in a hundred years, and of a kind that could not propagate its species. [Laughter.] The goal of the expectations of South Carolina has been reached. Direct trade with foreign nations has been granted her by Commodore DUPONT. He has opened a trade without tariffs or custom-houses, or unembarrassed by long credits. As the Yankee says she smells out. [Laughter.] A portion of Charleston is in ashes;—who was the author of the conflagration? It was one of the consequences of war. They have been anxious for secession, but now they have turned to contemplate their terrible picture of desolation. North Carolina has been plunged in the dismal swamp of secession by conspiring politicians. But her loyal people were trying to secede from secession. Where was old Virginia—the Old Dominion, the birth-place and grave of WASHINGTON, where is she now? Dragged, against the popular will, into secession. In attempting to tear herself away from the Union, she has torn out her own vitals. Like CÆSAR, her heart has been pierced by conspirators and traitors, but no ANTONY comes to bury, much less to praise her. [Applause.] Slavery, for which she has gone to war, has worked its own abolition. Her wealth, instead of taking wings to fly away, has taken legs and run away. [Laughter.] And all this, too, not to bring liberty or freedom to man, but that a few scurvy politicians might rule a bankrupt mob, called the Confederate States. [Applause.] If Virginia survives, the poisoned tunic of rebellion will cling to her; if she expires, she will remain a monument of self destruction. Time has leaped forward half a century at a single bound. Great events await us. We shall realize it in the destruction of party, the enlargement of patriotism, the expanse of humanity. But we must first crush the rebellion, a rebellion raised by those who would rather "reign in hell than serve in heaven." We are playing at stakes with the cause of liberty at the hazard. The masses of the Southern people are yet loyal, and would return to their allegiance except for an armed mob directed by conspiracy. They will now yield only to force, and we are now bound to put forward our whole power and strike our foe where it is weakest. We can strike between the joints of the harness. We should confiscate the property of rebels totally, absolutely and immediately; take every one of their slaves, and let Congress make some humane disposition of them—[applause]—crush the rebellion by any and every means known by Christianity. [Applause.] There can be no compromise with rebellion. If we compromise once we shall soon have no Government to compromise. The traitors have deliberately done their work. They seized upon an occasion when they might best inflame the Southern mind. If this rebellion was about Slavery really, it would have sprung up in the Border States. But, on the contrary, the Border States had fought against secession. The secret of the rebellion was in the horde of office seekers and fortune-hunters. Florida, that could never live a fortnight without the General Government, was seeking her rights. [Laughter.] Why, she had hardly supported her own alligators. [Laughter.] Now either Government must conquer rebellion or sink beneath it. The very vitality and existence of this Government is at stake. We may well inquire, "Who is upon the Lord's side?" Those who are not for the Union are against it. Lukewarm friends were worse than open enemies. We should be able to say with the elder BRUTUS, "A man may have many children, but he can have but one country." The hope of the rebellion had been in the countenance of loyal States, and if we should present a united front, it would carry terror to the hearts of the traitors. We must act in concert, all labor together, and let the standard of merit be ardor in the cause, as when at the conflagration none ask how it came, but all with one accord work to extinguish the flames; just so when they went to save the burning fabric of the Union, they stopped not to ask the cause of the fire, or which were the Democrats or Republicans, but they went as men to save the Republic. [Applause.] To consent to division of the Union, is to consent to destruction. We must strangle the serpent by the best means known to modern warfare. Whoever counsels division as a means of peace, counsels death. We can only consent to a disruption with the last breath of a strangled Union. [Applause.] Like the several members of the human frame, all parts of the Union are essential to each other. What section of the Union could surrender its right to Lexington and Bunker Hill? Who will carry a rebel passport to the grave of WASHINGTON? But can Government coerce a State? It can maintain the laws, and it will be for metaphysicians to determine whether the State has been coerced. When any State should refuse to send representatives to places of emolument, the day of millenium would have arrived. [Laughter.] The rebellion was based upon infantry, cavalry and artillery, instead of liberty, equality and fraternity. [Laughter.] They were entitled to the benefit of having made the discovery of a system of government like the nole of a swallow in a sand-bank, after the sand-bank had been removed. [Laughter.] The principles of the Confederate Government would shame a pirate or freebooter—DICK TURPIN or ROBIN HOOD. They did not steal—oh, no. They merely "resumed" possession of the Government property. [Laughter.] Our fathers courted independence, but the struggle is forced upon us. The history of man is a history of conflicts. What though there be volumes of taxation and effusion of blood—

"The fittest place for man to die
Is where he dies for man."

[Applause.]

Our path of duty is clear. The Constitution is our guide. Better that whole generations and our whole material wealth should be swept away, that pestilence should breed, gaunt famine waste us to ghastly shadows, than that secession should triumph. When the rebellion should be viewed—if as a government, a government on castors, [laughter,] and if as an administration, as an administration on horseback, [laughter;] when all the horrid results of the rebellion were reviewed, well might the criminal authors shrink into dark refuge, fly from the land they have desecrated or disgraced, or die upon the gibbet or in the dungeon, and all the people shall cry "Amen"—[applause and laughter]—all except one Rip Van Winkle politician, who will wake up, and want the whole thing postponed so that he can get an office in the next election. [Laughter.] But the war would teach us its lessons. It would instruct us in the powers and duties of Governments. Even the *habeas corpus* and free Press must bow to the rigid necessities of war. Summary processes must be adopted. He hoped this Government would have the credit of crushing the rebellion, and he was willing to give it the sympathies of his heart to that end. [Applause.] In speaking of the hypocrisy of Great Britain on the Slavery question, he said that as soon as Slavery gave its first squall for perpetuity, the British Government advertised itself as a wet nurse to take care of it. [Laughter.] It was not that England hated America, but that she hated free institutions. The sun never goes down upon her possessions, and upon some portions of them it never rises. [Applause and laughter.] Let her meddle with us if she dare. [Applause.] He thought the Administration did right in giving up MASON and SLIDELL, but we could afford to wait. Great Britain had planted a seed here that should yet be returned to her an hundred fold. [Applause.] But we must do one thing at a time. [Applause.]

The lecture closed with a poetic, patriotic and pathetic apotheosis of Union.

Mr. DICKINSON was introduced by Rev. Mr. HARRIS, Pastor of the Church, who, at the close of the lecture, announced that the course would be continued by eminent lecturers, of whose appearance due notice would be given.

Feeling in England.

VIEWS OF BISHOP M'ILVAINE, OF OHIO.

Bishop MCILVAINE, of Ohio, who is at present traveling in England, writes a letter to Bishop BEDELL, which is published in the Gambier *Episcopalian.* The following are the material parts:

FARNHAM CASTLE, Dec. 23, 1861.

To the Right Rev. Dr. Bedell:

MY DEAR BISHOP: * * * The whole land is mourning for the death of the Prince Consort, and a most sincere mourning it is. All people seem feelingly impressed with the greatness of the loss, as well they may be; for it is great indeed, to the Queen, her children, and the nation. Nothing is more interesting to me than the deep-seated and strong loyalty of the people to their sovereign, and their earnest and tender affection for their Queen, for whom, in every praying family, there is daily prayer, as well as in every church. The poor Queen is bearing her loss far better than was feared. While she is relieved by much weeping, she has strength given her not to sink with her load. This, with an anxiety all through the country about the relations of our Government, arising out of the *Trent* affair, makes it a most interesting and anxious time to be in England. Before that affair, the feeling of the great body of the nation was decidedly with the Union against the rebellion. At present, until the question of the release of the captured men is decided, that feeling is checked but not changed. I am persuaded there has been no intention on the part of the English Government to interfere with our blockade, even while hearing very unfavorable accounts from their naval officers of its sufficiency, and, therefore, of its reality. I firmly believe that if the *Trent* affair be amicably settled, there will be no interference with us in favor of the South. They really do not want the cotton except for the employment of laborers. The other night, at a large company at Hon. ARTHUR KINNAIRD'S, invited to meet me, and at which I was asked to address them about our affairs, one of the clergy present (a canon of St. Paul's) remarked how forbearing England had been in not breaking the blockade when so many of her factories wanted the cotton of the South. I was spared the necessity of answering by my old friend, Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL, who said the blockade had been the greatest benefit to the manufacturers, for the market was glutted with their fabrics, and they had thus an opportunity of getting them off without loss. The same I heard from the Earl of SHAFTESBURY.

The deep and wide feeling of the nation is that of strong aversion to a war with us about the *Trent* affair, and of hope that it may be amicably adjusted. Sermons of that spirit have been preached all over the land, and meetings for prayer against the awful resort of war are very numerous. Indeed, almost wherever you hear prayer that comes in. It is especially the feeling of the religious part of the people, and they affectionately welcome what influence I try to use in that direction. It is not a mere selfish feeling. It is not that they have any fear of us, or doubt of their own strength. Their preparation for war, especially naval, was never greater. It is because they realize what war would be between two people so much alike and so nearly related, and because, moreover, they (I speak, of course, for the thinking and conscientious part of the nation) realize what such a war would be, not only to the interests of both nations, but to those of the world. But it will be a great mistake if, on our side, this state of mind should be interpreted as indicating any want of united determination to support the Government, if the latter shall see cause to make WAR. * * *

English people contemplating the possible, (and, as some think, the probable) prospect of a war, feel deeply the thought that it would be on their part the setting up a Government based really and avowedly on Slavery; and such war they are most earnest to avoid. I speak, of course, in all this—of the nation as a whole—not meaning that there are not people, not especially such as have come under the influence of the many Southern agents here, (who are most active and skillful in creating a feeling on their side,) who desire a war. What joy would such a war be to them! How earnestly these agents work to promote it! How confidently they assert that it will be! But I trust that they are to be disappointed. Most earnestly I pray that God will disappoint them.

How I think of the Diocese, the Clergy, the congregations, the Seminary; God mercifully bless and prosper them all! I am full of work in various ways, and *well assured* that it was right and wise and well for me to come. Thus my mind is at ease. My health is good, and I am surrounded with friends and kindness. Christmas I expect to spend with my good friend CARUS, at Winchester. Christmas and New-Year's will fill me with thoughts of you all, and with prayer for you all. Good bye, my dear Bishop.

Yours, most affectionately,

CHAS. P. MCILVAINE.

LAW REPORTS.

The Law's Delay.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JAN. 24.

Before Judge BETTS.

The United States vs. *One butt and other packages of wine.*—This case will be recollected as the case in which a default was taken, some days ago against the United States, which Judge BETTS refused to open, but on a renewal of the motion to open, granted it, and set the case for trial on the 23d inst. When the case came up on the 23d, the Government was ready with a great crowd of witnesses, but Mr. McKEON, who appeared for the claimants, was compelled to ask a postponement, on account of the absence of Mr. Odell, one of his witnesses. The case accordingly stood over till to-day, in hopes that Mr. Odell might come on from Washington, or the parties might agree upon his testimony.

It appeared, however, when the parties came into Court this morning, that they had not been able to agree upon Mr. Odell's testimony, and he was not here, although Mr. McKEON had telegraphed him to come on, but he, being engaged on important Committee business, had not come. A long discussion ensued as to the disposition to be made of the case. Mr. McKEON proposed to have the cause go over till next Wednesday, and take Mr. Odell's deposition in the meantime. Judge BETTS said that must be matter of arrangement between counsel; that he could not be keeping the jury in attendance day after day without reason, and quite likely if the case went till late in next week it could not be finished this term. He was desirous to give them every opportunity to try the cause, but there were several other causes on the calendar which might interfere.

Mr. EVARTS, for the Government, said it would take at least two days to prepare the interrogatories for Mr. Odell, and the deposition could not be taken by Wednesday.

Mr. MCKEON finally said he would make another effort to have Mr. Odell here on Wednesday, if the case could go till that day. Mr. EVARTS asked what would be done if he should happen to be engaged in some of the causes which he had postponed till next week, in order to be free for the trial of this cause. Mr. MCKEON said if that should be the case, he would not press the cause.

Judge BETTS then said if the counsel would get the consent of the jury, he would put the case over till Wednesday, and he thereupon asked the jury if any of them would consent to come in on Wednesday next to try the cause. None of them answered, and the Judge said that the consent of the jury would be assumed, and the cause accordingly stood over till next Wednesday.

The Customs of the Stock Market—What is a Sufficient Notice of Investment by a Broker to his Principal.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice PECKHAM.

Simeon Draper vs. *Maria Stebbins.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover $536 91, being the amount of a loss sustained by him on sale of bonds bought for the defendant, and which she refused to receive.

It appeared that on the 25th Nov. last Miss Stebbins gave an order to the clerk of plaintiff to purchase $23,000 Missouri 6 per cent. bonds, at 42¾, requesting that notice should be sent to her immediately upon the purchase being made. The clerk replied that she would be advised as soon as anything was done. The purchase was made the same day, and notice sent to defendant by mail, she residing in Brooklyn. She refused to take or pay for the bonds, claiming that notice should have been sent her by hand.

She was personally notified on the 26th that if she did not take the bonds they would be sold for her account, and persisting in her refusal, they were sold the next day at the Board of Brokers at a loss of upwards of $400. The action was brought to recover this loss and the commissions.

It was contended by Abijah Mann, Esq., who appeared for the defendant, that the defendant was released from her contract because the notice was sent by mail, and that the sale, in order to make the defendant liable for loss, should have been made in some other way than by offering the bonds at the Board of Brokers.

The Court held that the notice of purchase was sufficient and the mode of sale proper, and directed a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed and interest, $542 33.

For plaintiff, Saml. J. Glassey; for defendant, Abijah Mann.

Buckeye Bonds and New-York Laws—The Latter assumes to Control the Former.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice PECKHAM.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. *The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company.*—The plaintiffs in this action aver that in August, 1854, they bought twenty $1,000 bonds, made by the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company, and that the payment of principal and interest was guaranteed by the defendants. This action was to make the guarantors liable on their guaranty.

The defence set up was, that under the laws of Ohio, the defendants had no authority to guarantee the bonds; that the bonds are all void, under the laws of Ohio, for having been issued to one Dennison, who was a Director of the company making them; that their guaranty was obtained by fraudulent representations, and that they are part of a series of four hundred like bonds, the payment of the principal and interest of which is enjoined by an injunction in Ohio, and that the bonds have never been indorsed by the payees, and that plaintiffs bought with notice of such defects. The defendants also set up that the consideration of the guaranty was the change of the guage from the Pennsylvania guage to the Ohio guage.

The plaintiffs replied, denying that such was the consideration of the guaranty, and alleging that the statutes of Ohio authorized the guaranty. The transaction was a just and equitable one, Dennison was not a Director of the Company making the bonds. The guaranty was a separate contract, and independent of the validity of the bonds. The injunction in Ohio had been dissolved, and the purchase was made at the market price, upon the faith of the Directors. The stockholders of the defendants had, in their respective meetings, approved of the guaranty sued upon, and of the responsibility of the Company.

The Court ruled that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover under the laws of New-York, whatever might be the laws of Ohio as to the question raised in regard to the omission to indorse the bonds, and also upon the other grounds set up.

Verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, $6,378 62, including interest on the coupons.

S. A. Foot and Wm. E. Curtis for plaintiffs; E. S. Van Winkle for defendants.

Transportation and Transhipment—Action to Recover Freightage.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge HOARNE.

Chas. H. Williams vs. *Jeremiah Haley, et al.*—This was an action to recover freight. Plaintiff is a canal-boat captain, running the boat *Mount Vernon* from Geneva to New-York. Defendants' agent in Geneva shipped 1,000 barrels of apples on the *Mount Vernon* for the defendants at New-York. At Albany, plaintiff found his boat too heavily laden, and, as he testified, he transhipped 200 barrels on the *Lafayette.* It was admitted that these 200 barrels were safely delivered to defendants here; but as to the other 800, plaintiff claimed freight upon the whole; while defendants alleged that 40 barrels were missing when the apples were delivered here, and they set up a counter claim for the value of these.

The man who was employed under defendants to keep tally of the cargo when unladen, testified that only 760 barrels were taken off; and it also appeared that though the boat was accompanied the greater part of the way by an agent of defendants to watch the cargo, yet that from Geneva to Jordan, a distance of about 35 miles, the agent was not on board; and here, it was contended, the apples might have been wrongfully disposed of by plaintiff. The plaintiff, however, denied having lost any of the apples, except that four barrels were smashed while going through the locks.

Decision reserved.

Amasa A. Redfield and J. Francis Walton for the plaintiff; Miller, Peet & Nichols for defendants.

Insurance Agents and their Accountability.

SUPREME COURT—SECOND DISTRICT.

Before Justice LOTT.

Hall vs. *Carll.*—In this action the plaintiff alleged that he was the owner of a grist and saw-mill at Deer Park, L. I., which he desired to have insured, and that the defendant, representing himself to be the agent of the Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Company in this City, the plaintiff agreed with him to affect an insurance upon the mills for $1,600, at three per cent., which the defendant subsequently represented he had done. Plaintiff then charged that the representations of the defendant, in respect to the insurance, were false, and known to be so by the defendant. It was claimed that, in consequence of these representations, the plaintiff neglected to get insured in the Phœnix Company, of Brooklyn, where he could have been insured at the same rates.

The mills were subsequently destroyed by fire, and this action was brought to make the defendant liable to the extent of the insurance which, as alleged, he had effected with the Corn Exchange Company.

The defendant denied the allegations of the complaint generally, alleging that he had only to do with one Seaman, the agent of the plaintiff.

The Court charged that if the jury believed, from the evidence, that such representations were made to the agent of the plaintiff, with intent to influence his conduct, and that the defendant knew them to be false when making them, then the plaintiff could recover; but all these things must concur in order to charge the defendant with the insurance claim.

Verdict for the defendant.

W. & M. Kimball, for plaintiff; L. S. Chatfield and J. L. Smith, for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Judge MCCUNN presiding, the case of Dr. Charles Cobel, indicted for procuring an abortion, was to have been continued, but two important witnesses for the prosecution were somewhat unaccountably found to be *non est*, and as their whereabouts could not be discovered by the officer, the case was obliged to go over till to-day, and the Court adjourned. While search was being made for the witnesses, Mr. Edmon Blankman, counsel for the prisoner, took occasion to call the attention of the Court and jury to the brief notice of the trial in yesterday's TIMES, in which the incidental fact was mentioned that Dr. Cobel had been previously tried for a similar crime to that with which he now stands charged. This statement, which was made merely to enable the reader to identify the prisoner, and thus obviate the necessity of an extended notice of the present case, Mr. Blankman thought was highly improper, and calculated to prejudice the jury against the prisoner. The judge very properly suggested, in reply, what many counsel seem to forget, that juries are supposed to possess the ordinary quota of common sense, and it was scarcely necessary to remind this jury that they were trying this case on its own merits, irrespective of the previous history of the accused, whether made known through the public Press or otherwise. It may be proper to state that, on the previous trials, Dr. Cobel was acquitted, and therefore the public are legally bound to suppose he was not guilty.

Surrogate's Court.

Benefit to a Missionary Society.—The will of Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Turner, (late Professor of Biblical Learning in the General Theological Seminary,) which was now admitted to probate, leaves $500 to the Foreign Committee of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of Wm. E. Bird, Elizabeth Kaler, Jacob Paul, John Meggs, John Heasly, Wm. Kinch, Sylvanus Miller, John Erickson, and Bernard Corlin, were now admitted to probate.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS

Before Justice BARNARD.

McArthur vs. *Penman et al.*—Motion denied.

In Matter of Application of Sophia Beach, &c.—(Referee's report wanted.)

Parisen vs. *Parisen.*—Reference ordered to Samuel Jones, Esq.

Home Insurance Company vs. *Townsend et al.*—Reference ordered to Samuel Jones.

Beadle et al. vs. *Payne et al.*—Reference ordered to P. Ingraham, Jr.

Trimble et al. vs. *Neylan et al.*—Judgment granted.

Cumberland Coal and Iron Company vs. *Sherman.*—Reference ordered to Samuel Jones, Esq.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge BRADY.

Cummings vs. *Pignau.*—Judgment vacated conditionally. See opinion.

Shaughnessey vs. *Carpenter.*—Motion granted unless plaintiff serve a copy of the complaint on defendant, Carpenter, within ten days. If that is done $10 costs to defendant, Carpenter, to abide event. If not, motion granted with $10 costs.

Lasser vs. *Donnelly.*—The plaintiff is not entitled to costs.

Hoyt vs. *McAlear.*—Motion denied, but without costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 24, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	88⅞	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	83½
5,000 do	88⅞	15 do	83¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	89⅜	300 do	s30 83⅝
10,000 U. S. 5s '65	86⅜	650 do	83½
4,000 do	86	100 do	s60 83⅜
10,000 Ohio State 6s, '60.	93⅜	250 Erie Railway	35
2,000 Ill. Can. Bs. '65.	78	600 do	35⅛
1,000 Ill. Cen. Reg. Bs.	78	100 do	b30 35⅛
5,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. '62.	79	100 do	s30 35⅛
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. '70.	79⅛	100 do	b20 35⅛
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. '77.	80	600 do	b60 35⅜
1,000 Ill. Coupon bds. '79	80⅜	450 do	35⅜
3,000 do	80⅞	75 Cl., Col. & C. R. ex d.	105
4,000 do	81	5 Warren Railroad	74
1,000 Ill. War Loan	78⅛	50 Hud. Riv. R.	39
9,000 do	78	100 do	s60 38⅜
5,000 Mich. State 6s	80	200 Reading R.	b30 39⅜
5,000 Mich 7s, War L'n.	90	200 do	b30 39⅝
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	44⅛	164 Mich. Central R.	54
5,000 do	b30 44⅛	150 do	54⅛
1,000 N. C. State 6s	62⅛	100 do	b10 54⅜
11,000 Mo. State 6s	42⅜	350 do	54⅜
18,000 do	42⅝	200 do	54⅜
5,000 do	b10 42⅞	200 do	b30 54⅞
5,000 Cal. State 7s	79⅜	200 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	20⅜
2,000 do	80	100 do	b30 20⅜
2,000 Minn. St. 8 p.c.b	80	500 do	b45 21
500 Brooklyn C. W. I.	99	50 do	20⅝
2,000 Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	79⅛	100 do	20⅜
5,000 Har. 1st M. Bds.	100	5 Panama R.	113¼
1,000 Mich. S. 1st M. Bs.	88	50 do	113⅛
500 Han. & St. J. R. Bs.	30⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R. scrip	62⅜
3,000 M. & P. DuC. 1st M.	89	375 do	63
3,000 Chic. & R. I. Bds.	98	6 Gal. & Chi. R.	68⅜
3,000 Clev. & P. 4th M.	39¼	175 do	68½
95,000 Amer. Gold	b30 103⅜	100 do	s60 68¾
32,800 do	103⅜	150 Cleve. & Tol. R.	38
10 Amer. Ex. Bank	79⅛	1100 do	38⅛
12 National Bank	87	100 do	s15 38⅜
5 Del. & Hud. Can'l Co.	90⅜	100 do	38⅝
100 Pac. Mail St. Co.	99	150 Chi. & Rock I. R.	55⅛
100 do	s10 98¾	50 do	s30 55
50 do	98¾	50 do	b15 55⅛
80 do	98⅝	50 do	b10 55⅜
10 do	98⅜	100 do	b30 55¾
100 Erie R. Pref.	58	75 Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	62
100 do	57¾	100 Mil & P. Du C. R.	21⅜
400 do	57⅞		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, 1881, Reg.	88⅞	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	83⅜
500 Tre. 7-10 p c. N.	98⅜	50 do	s10 83⅝
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	42¾	100 do	s30 83¾
2,000 N. C. State 6s	62	50 do	83⅝
1,000 do	61¾	100 Erie Railway	35
7,000 Ky. State 6s	73	50 do	s30 35
2,000 Chic. & R. I. bds.	98	250 Erie R. Pref.	s10 57¾
1,000 Chic. & N. W. 1stm	41⅜	50 do	57⅞
35,000 American Gold	103⅜	250 Mich. Central R.	54⅜
10,000 do	s60 103⅜	50 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	20⅜
20 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	90⅜	10 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	41⅜
50 Pacific M. St. C. b10	98⅜	10 Gal. & Chi. R.	68⅜
20 do	b30 98⅜	800 Cleve. & Tol. R.	38
10 do	98⅜	100 do	s30 37⅞
50 do	98⅜	400 do	b30 38¼
50 do	s30 98⅜	250 Chi. & Rck I. R.	55
25 M. & P. du C. R. 1st pr.	76		

FRIDAY, Jan. 24—P. M.

The Stock Exchange continues to reflect a firm demand on nearly the whole list. The prices this forenoon were less buoyant than at the close on Thursday, but a decline of ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. on New-York Central and other speculative Railways brought forward buyers again, and the general market in the afternoon left off steady. Several of the Western Roads are firmer, such as Illinois Central, Michigan Central and Toledo. Of the last named, 1,500 or 1,800 shares were taken at the close at 38 ℔ cent. Michigan Central rose to 55 ℔ cent., and Illinois Central, 63 ex dividend. Pacific Mail was rather less firm than yesterday. Erie and Erie Preferred were also a fraction lower, but closed 35½ for the old, and 58 for the new stock. In Government Securities there was not much done. In the Northwestern State Stocks there was more business and at firm prices. Late in the afternoon the following figures were current on the Railway list:

Central	83½	Michigan Southern	20⅝
Erie	35½	Michigan Guaranteed	40⅜
Erie Preferred	58	Missouris	42⅛
Toledo	28	U. S. 6s, 1881	89⅛
Michigan Central	55	American Gold	103⅝
Rock Island	55⅛	Pacific Mail	98⅜

The following are the bids, make to-day, for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	82	B'k of the Republic	75
Merchants'	82	Hanover	60
Mechanics'	88	Metropolitan	53⅛
Phœnix	85	Shoe and Leather	84
National	86	Corn Exchange	83
Merchants' Exch'nge	72	Continental	71
State of New-York	72½	St. Nicholas	73
Commerce	77	Commonwealth	61
Broadway	107	Importers' & Trad'rs'	91
American Exchange	79	Park	91

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, most of which continue to advance, in the prices at which they are held:

N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	101	Hudson convert., '67	71
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	102½	Harlem firsts, '69-73	100
N. Y. Cen. sevens, c., '76	102½	Harlem seconds, '64	96½
Erie firsts, '58	105	Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c.	99-72 95½
Erie seconds ext., '64	100	Mich. Cen. n. 8 ℔ c.	82 97½
Erie seconds, '75	101½	Chi., R. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st m.	94½
Erie thirds, '83	92½	Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 1st m.	88
Erie fourths, '80	79	Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. As. Bs.	66
Erie fifths, '85	72½	Indiana firsts	90
Hudson firsts, '69	105½	N. Ia. Goshen Line '68	88½
Hudson seconds, g. f. '85	101	M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	84
Hudson thirds, '75	84¼		

The Exchange market was nominally higher than yesterday early in the day, most of the Bankers holding for 114¼@115 ℔ cent., and they were paying as high as 113½@114 for Merchant bills. The sales by the Bankers were not large, and the market closed quiet at 114½@115 ℔ cent. The market for American Gold also closed a fraction weaker than it opened in the forenoon, 103¼@103½, as against 103½@103¾ yesterday. The speculation in both Exchange and Gold is quite active, and there is considerable excitement among and between the Brokers and Bankers. The rates for Money keep very easy, both on demand loan to the Brokers and on short mercantile paper, first class. Thb figures are 5@6 ℔ cent. The easy course of supply is not surprising in view of the circumstance that the individual deposits and country Bank balances at Bank have gone up six or eight millions since the close of the year. They stand to-day about $102,500,000, *the highest figure ever known in this City.* A number of the Country Banks of this State are lenders of Money on the Street at 6 ℔ cent. The Dry Goods Imports continue very light. This week they are less than one-fifth the corresponding amount entered the corresponding week last January. At the same time the Export clearances of Domestic Produce are much encouraged by the advance in Exchange and moderate freights, which enable the Exporters to execute orders from the other side, the limits on which could not otherwise be reached.

Of the $50,000,000 7.30 ℔ cent Treasury Bonds of date August 19, 1861, the Banks of this City finally received but $3,937,500; the remainder having been disposed of by popular subscription. The Bonds were recently received through the Sub-Treasury and distributed to the Banks in the following denominations:

2,458	50 dollar notes, amounting to	$122,900
1,101	100 dollar notes, amounting to	110,100
167	500 dollar notes, amounting to	83,500
3,466	1000 dollar notes, amounting to	3,466,000
31	5000 dollar notes, amounting to	152,000
7,223	notes in all, amounting to	$3,937,500

Of the $50,000,000 of the Bonds of date Oct. 1, the proportion to the New-York Banks is $35,000,000, of which $21,000,000 have received and distributed in the following denominations:

21,000	50 dollar notes, amounting to	$1,050,000
31,000	100 dollar notes, amounting to	3,150,000
12,010	500 dollar notes, amounting to	6,005,000
7,700	1000 dollar notes, amounting to	7,700,000
619	5000 dollar notes, amounting to	3,095,000
72,829	notes in all, amounting to	$21,000,000

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad the third week in January were:

Third week, 1862	$23,824
Third week, 1861	18,346
Increase	$5,488

The Galena and Chicago Railroad earned the third week of January:

Third week, 1862	$24,147
Third week, 1861	21,902
Increase	$2,245

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York, for the week ending Jan. 23, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$1,642,819	$2,619,941	$455,978
Thrown on market	2,008,911	1,859,545	796,114
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$7,461,534	$7,856,692	$2,180,301
Thrown on market	7,447,905	3,899,710	2,548,172

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION	DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	
Mf. of Wool	520	$185,446	65	$23,464	415	$118,632	
Mf. of Cot'n.	420	64,075	31	6,706	535	111,435	
Mf. of Silk	68	90,528	20	34,652	102	91,791	
Mf. of Flax	360	20,690	20	7,913	651	100,088	
Miscellan's	34	4,237	8	17,327	471	9,222	
Total	1,402	$364,976	144	$90,062	2,174	$431,168	
		90,062				364,976	
Total entered		$455,038		Total marketed		$796,144	

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $491,655; payments, $1,041,136; balance, $2,760,943.

The Warehousing System.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many of the importers of New-York are desirous that, while Congress has under consideration the subject of a new tariff, the question of incorporating in it the old warehousing system shall at least be canvassed. They believe that a careful consideration of the advantages of the system will result in its re-adoption.

We gave, some days since, a history of the system as followed in the United States, and also a brief account of its operation in Great Britain, together with some of the advantages which the Government and people derive from it. Since that time the Custom-house tables for the past year have been closed, and we are enabled to draw therefrom some interesting statistics and comparisons.

In the year 1861, the value of the goods entered for consumption at this port was $54,254,261; that of the goods entered for warehouse was $41,072,228, or about four-fifths of the total quantity of goods imported. In 1860, the value of the goods entered for consumption was $154,660,498, while that of those placed in warehouse was but $46,741,185, or only about one-fourth of the total quantity imported during the year. It will be seen that the excess in the value of the goods warehoused in 1860, over the value of those warehoused in 1861, was only about $5,000,000, while the value of the goods entered both for consumption and warehouse in 1860 exceeded those entered in 1861 by over $106,000,000. The importers were compelled to avail themselves of the warehousing privilege, in the year just closed, to a much greater extent, considering the quantity of goods imported, than ever before, and to do so

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 25, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JANE SHORE—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE HONEYMOON.

WINTER GARDEN—THE NAIAD QUEEN—THE SENTINEL OF THE NIGHT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

No direct news from the Burnside expedition has yet reached us; and we are this morning even without the usual rumors from the rebels regarding it. A flag of truce came down from Norfolk to Fortress Monroe on Thursday, but brought nothing additional. We obtain some knowledge, however, of the measures taken by the rebels in North Carolina to repel the expected invasion. The militia have been ordered out in the thirty-three most eastern counties, and a draft has been made in Wake County.

It appears to be a hard matter to convince the rebels in Virginia that their coadjutors in Kentucky have really suffered an ignominious defeat. The Norfolk and Richmond papers received at Fortress Monroe denounce the telegrams from the West as lies, and insist that the whole affair has been gotten up in Wall-street, to further some stock-jobbing interest. The Richmond *Dispatch* suspects that ZOLLICOFFER has given the Yankees a licking.

We learn from the extreme South, through rebel channels, that Cedar Keys, Fla., was captured by the National forces on Thursday of last week. No particulars are given. It will be recollected that the new Department of Key West, recently established, includes Cedar Keys in its area. We also learn from Mobile that the blockading fleet captured, on the 20th, the schooner *Wilder*, attempting to run the blockade from Havana.

An official account of the capture of Biloxi, Miss., has been received in Washington from Flag-officer MCKEAN, which agrees mainly with the accounts before received. The place was found to be almost deserted by the male inhabitants, but was crowded with women and children. The two cannon captured were a nine and a six-pounder. A schooner was also captured, loaded with lumber, which was made useful in the construction of store-houses for the Quartermaster.

From Cairo, we learn that the Mississippi River at that point has risen upwards of twenty-five feet. The pontoon bridge over the Ohio at Paducah has broken away again. The mortar boats, intended for the great expedition down the river, have been ordered to be put into condition for immediate service.

A correspondence has passed between PRICE, commanding the rebels in Southern Missouri, and Gen. HALLECK, in command of the Department of the Missouri, in reference to the disposal of bridge-burners and other rebels captured by our forces. PRICE states that he has information that certain citizens, soldiers and bridge-burners have been shot, which statement he cannot believe. Nevertheless, he categorically propounds certain questions to Gen. HALLECK, the first of which is whether his men are to be treated as rebels or belligerents. Gen. HALLECK replies that the bridge-burners have been court-martialed, and that "no order of yours (PRICE'S) can save from punishment spies, marauders, robbers, incendiaries, guerrilla bands, &c., who violate the laws of war." But if any of PRICE'S men are captured in the garb of soldiers, they shall be treated as prisoners of war. He promises further communication with PRICE, when he shall receive instructions from his Government.

A correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* writes from Rolla, under date of Jan. 18, that the movement from that point is likely to assume more formidable proportions than was at first anticipated. Probably but two or three regiments will remain to guard the post. The ground in the vicinity of Springfield has been thoroughly reconnoitered, and it is anticipated that the coming conflict will take place on JEFFORD'S farm, an elevation a short distance from the city.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Conservative*, of Jan 17, states that the Kansas Seventh Regiment has been ordered to move to Humboldt, Allen County, to give relief to the loyal Indians recently driven from their homes. Col. JENNISON is to coöperate with him in the work of routing the rebels in that vicinity.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill appropriating $10,000 for the expenses of the Committee on Contracts, was passed. A bill to create two new bureaus in the Navy Department was referred. A bill providing a charter for certain banks in the District of Columbia was also referred. The credentials of ROBERT WILSON, the new Senator appointed from Missouri, were presented, and after some explanations by Senators POMEROY of Kansas, and DAVIS of Kentucky, going to prove that the charges of disloyalty made against Mr. WILSON were unfounded, he was admitted to his seat, and took the requisite oath. The bill relating to certain judicial districts of the United States Circuit Court, was passed. Mr. BRIGHT'S case was then again considered, but not disposed of. Speeches were made by Messrs. DAVIS of Kentucky, HARLAN of Iowa, COWAN of Pennsylvania, HARRIS of New-York, TEN EYCK of New-Jersey, and CLARK of New-Hampshire. The Senate then went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned until Monday.

In the House, the bill making more stringent the provision in the Indian Intercourse act against the sale of spiritous liquors was considered until the expiration of the morning hour, and was subsequently passed. The resolution appropriating $10,000 for the expenses of the Special Committee on the Conduct of the War, was passed. The Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to expend $25,000 for the protection of overland emigrants to California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, was passed. The resolutions of the Legislature of New-York, in favor of the enactment of a law to prevent frauds on the Government in the matter of furnishing supplies, were presented by Mr. FENTON, and on his motion, referred to the Committee on Contracts. Some of the Senate's amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and the bill goes back to the Senate. The bill reported by Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, providing for the emancipation and colonization of the slaves of rebels, will be considered on Tuesday week. The House also adjourned until Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, favorable reports were made on the bills to prohibit County Treasurers from using the money of the State, relative to the United States Deposit Fund, and to increase the duty on salt. Bills were introduced—to define the duties of State Prison Inspectors, and to amend the City Charter of Brooklyn. The bill to increase the powers of Notaries Public was passed. A resolution introduced by Mr. PRUYN, providing for a general law authorizing aliens to hold and convey real estate under certain restrictions, was laid on the table. A Committee was appointed to ascertain what clerkships the Senate can dispense with. A motion was made to adjourn over until Monday evening, but it was lost by the casting vote of the Lieutenant-Governor.

In the Assembly, the bills authorizing the Supervisors of Kings County to raise a fund for the relief of the families of volunteers, and providing for the education of children in the poor-houses, were reported favorably. Preliminary notice was given of bills—to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Baggage Express Company; to regulate the fees for searches in the County Clerk's office in this City; to abolish laws for the collection of debts, and to prohibit citizens in rebellion from bringing suits for debt in the State Courts. The report of the Committee of Ways and Means, in favor of levying a direct tax, was then taken up as the special order, and Mr. HULBURD, the Chairman of the Committee, addressed the Assembly at considerable length in favor of its adoption. Mr. HULBURD was followed by Mr. HAVEN, of Essex, and by Speaker RAYMOND, who both favored the policy proposed in the resolutions, but suggested amendments. Mr. RAYMOND objected to their peremptory tone, implying that the Legislature would support the Government only on condition of the adoption of the financial policy set forth in the report. The Assembly adjourned until 7 o'clock in the evening, without taking a vote. On reassembling, after the transaction of some routine business, the debate on the resolutions was continued, and the subject was finally made the special order for Monday evening.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hamburg steamship *Saxonia*, Capt. EHLERS, will sail to-day for Southampton and Hamburg. She will carry the mails intended to have been sent forward by the British ship *City of Manchester*. It will be very large.

The screw steamer *City of Manchester*, Capt. HALCROW, which sailed from Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 1st, and from Queenstown on the 2d inst., arrived here yesterday morning. Her advices have been anticipated. The following is the specie brought by this arrival: Order, £678 16; MOSES TAYLOR & Co., £486 15; NESMITH & SON, £600. To the Purser of the *City of Manchester* we owe the favor of great dispatch in the delivery of our usual files, and for a list of passengers, &c.

We have a dispatch from San Francisco, dated the 17th inst., which states that another great fall of rain was then occurring, and that Sacramento was being completely inundated for the third time this season. Upwards of three millions of acres, mostly arable land, have been overflowed, and it is estimated that between four and five thousand cattle and sheep have been drowned. It is believed, however, that the gold production during the coming season will be much increased in consequence of the floods. A great flood is reported as having occurred in Honduras, destructive to life and property.

The report of the Committee appointed at the Sigel mass meetings held in this City and Brooklyn, to proceed to Washington and confer with the President relative to the reported resignation of Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, is published in the TIMES this morning. The Committee were very cordially received by the President, who assured them that Gen. SIGEL'S resignation had not been received by him, and would not be accepted; that the General's eminent services were duly appreciated, and would not be forgotten by the Government.

Capt. DAN MCCOOK, still another of that famous fighting family, one member of which gained such distinction at the battle of Mill Spring, has been assigned the position of Assistant Adjutant-General on the Staff of his brother, who commands a division in Kentucky.

The cargo of the prize schooner *Fanny Lee*, captured by the frigate *St. Lawrence* while attempting to run the blockade at Charleston, consisting of rice and tobacco, was sold on Thursday, in Philadelphia, by Marshal MILLWARD. The bidding was quite spirited, and the prices obtained ranged from 6⅞ to 7 cents for 458 casks, half casks and bags of rice, and 417 boxes tobacco, at from 22 to 27½ cents.

The ship *Frank Flint* was seized, yesterday morning, at this port, by order of Surveyor ANDREWS. The register of the vessel indicates that four sixty-fourths of the same is owned by THOS. G. GODFREY, a citizen of New-Orleans, and eight sixty-fourths by ALBERT D. WOOD, a resident of Petersburgh, Va.

The will of Rev. Dr. S. H. TURNER, now admitted to probate, leaves $500 to the Foreign Committee of the Foreign and Domestic Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The prices at the Stock Board yesterday were slightly lower on the Railway Shares than on Thursday, but the general feeling in the market was quite steady at the close. Exchange on London 114½. Gold 103¼@103⅜ ₱ cent.

The trade in Breadstuffs, yesterday, especially in Flour, was less extensive; prices of the principal articles favored sellers. Provisions were in fair request, as were also Hay, Fire-Crackers, Rice, Teas, Tobacco, Tallow, and Whisky; the latter commodity, however, was lower. Ingot Copper, American Pig Iron, and block and plate Tin were in demand. Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Naval Stores, Foreign Liquors, Salt, Spices, Seeds and Whalebone, were quiet. Cotton was somewhat firmer. The freight engagements were heavier.

GEN. SIGEL STILL IN THE FIELD.—The friends of Gen. SIGEL—and we are sure there are few men in the loyal States who are not the friends and admirers of that true, gallant and scientific soldier—will be glad to learn semi-officially from Washington that no news of his reported resignation has been received at headquarters. The President assured the German Committee from this City, who waited upon him, of that fact, and added that so highly did he esteem Gen. SIGEL'S services that he should decline to accept his resignation, but would give him a command in or out of Missouri, in accordance with his eminent abilities. He further said that he had instituted inquiries with the view to redress any wrong the General may have suffered; and that nothing had transpired to diminish his personal confidence in his skill and valor. This contradiction of a rumor which has caused such deep feeling among a large class of citizens, is very gratifying, and will do much to put at rest the charges of Know-Nothingism and West Point persecution which are rife in certain quarters. There is little danger in this war of the services of any officer or soldier who *does* anything, being long overlooked or undervalued. The people keep an eye on every movement, and know the names of every actor, and a thousand Presses chronicle their deeds; while no injustice or partiality will be tolerated. The President was but the mouthpiece of the nation, in using the language and expressing the sentiments which he did.

The probability is that Gen. SIGEL is even now not very far from PRICE'S camp, and, like a terrier, is snuffing round that old rat's den, ready, at the opportune moment, to pounce upon him, and shake him to death, or drive him once more and finally out of Missouri. Many great Generals have tried to catch PRICE, and we have had promises enough of his bagging; but if Gen. SIGEL, by one of those masterly scientific manœuvres which have made him famous, succeeds in catching or killing him, he will not need to wait long for the honor which his German countrymen have asked for him.

The Negro Question—A School of Modern Port Royalists.

The letters from Hilton Head, to which we gave place yesterday, contain no more interesting information than that relating to the condition of the negroes. On the several islands occupied by our troops the aggregate number is about 8,000. These, we are told, generally continue to occupy the quarters, and pursue the labors which constituted their homes and business before their masters became fugitives, yielding readily to the superintendence of Col. REYNOLDS and his assistants, who have been intrusted with the duty of utilizing the products of their industry. They go early afield, perform the customary daily task, receive pay either in coin or in liberal rations of food and supplies of clothing—the majority wisely preferring to forego the money—and show no disposition to lapse into that incurable indolence, which is so freely predicted of the slave uncompelled by the lash of an overseer. From involuntary they have suddenly become voluntary laborers. From the condition of machines they have been raised to the responsibility of free agents. And yet, abrupt and radical as the change has been, we discover no tendency to insubordination and disorder; no defective appreciation of the relation between labor and food; no eagerness to test their freedom by unlimited riot and self-indulgence. The industrial machinery moves on as if eight thousand brutes had not, like the victims of Circe, been converted in a twinkling into men, with all the rights, privileges and liberties of manhood. They realize the necessity of education, and resort to the schools benevolence has opened for them. They value religious instruction, and attend voluntarily the church of which a Northern clergyman is the minister. In every way they exhibit a reasonable sense of the duties and exigencies of their condition, and if that sense partake rather of the instincts of the child, than of the judgment of the man, we know too well where the accountability for the defect is to be placed; and at the same time discover a sure foundation upon which a more decided character and more matured understanding, may be raised.

In dealing with the negro question, Government has before it a task of unspeakable difficulty. Its policy, which needs to be speedily determined, must in a great measure rest upon pure empiricism. There is no sufficient experience to go upon. Slavery in the Southern States is generically unlike what Slavery was in the British West Indies, or what it is in Cuba and Brazil. The war will place thousands, perhaps millions, of negroes, abandoned by their masters, or confiscated by act of Congress, in charge of the Federal Government. They will have to be colonized, governed, protected and counseled; in fact, they will be, for many years, the wards of Government, to be raised to the capacity of self-support, and taught all the industrial and economical lore necessary to their happy release from tutelage. If any light can be thrown forward upon the doubtful result of the experiment; if any hints as to its proper conduct can be had, just so much will the task of Congress be lightened, and so much easier will it be to strike the necessary mean between absolute abandonment of the untaught freedman to their fate, and the cultivation of a too absolute sense of dependent helplessness. Upon their freedom we must, as soon as possible, graft independence.

Some help toward the fulfillment of these untried duties may be drawn from the actual state of things at Port Royal. If we are correctly informed that the enfranchised Port Royalists use their freedom discreetly; that their labors in the cotton-field proceed methodically and steadily, though the incentive of compensation had been exchanged for the compulsion of the whip; if they submit to moral and religious instruction; and, in general, distinguish between liberty and license, and postpone self-indulgence to labor, they have solved a host of difficulties which have surrounded the fate of their race. What is possible in regard to eight thousand South Carolina negroes must be possible in regard to a million negroes, whether of Carolina or Alabama or Texas. We have only to presuppose the extension of the same experience over wider areas, with the same conditions of climate; we have only to impose method and authority, and firm but kindly discipline upon the objects of National tutelage—surrounding them with every encouragement to industry and energy and self-elevation, and guarding every avenue leading backward to barbarism, to solve the most intricate problem of the time wisely and happily. The imperfect experiments at Beaufort encourage us to regard these things as possibilities.

A WELCOME WORD FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—It is obvious that the new Secretary of War has the genius to speak the words the Nation will welcome. His first order had the tone of the trumpet in it, and addressed itself to the instinct of military glory; but his order to-day strikes a softer tone, and will vibrate through the hearts of the people. This Department recognizes *as the first of its duties* to take measures for the relief of the brave men who, having imperiled their lives in the military service of the Government, are now prisoners and captives." Accordingly two Commissioners are ordered to be appointed to proceed to Richmond and elsewhere, and, so far as the Confederate authorities will permit, take such measures as may be needful to provide for the wants and contribute to the comfort of the prisoners they find, at the expense of the United States. It will be seen that it is the relief, not the release, of the captives that is contemplated. The latter result can best be brought about by the informal process of exchange now inaugurated; but so far as alleviating the sufferings of our captured soldiers goes—and those sufferings we know are neither few nor slight—there can be no objection to the Government's taking such steps as may be conducive to that end. The country will recognize in this measure the appreciation of the tender solicitude felt at the North for those who pine in the prisons and dungeons of the South.

A Truce to Talk.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, closed the debate in Congress on Thursday, upon a bill making appropriations for executive, legislative and judicial expenses. He began by announcing that he should avail himself of that opportunity "to speak to other questions than that before the Committee," which he proceeded to do at some length.

We cannot help asking why Mr. STEVENS so availed himself of that opportunity. Would it not have been a great deal better if he had "availed himself of the opportunity" of confining his remarks strictly "to the question before the Committee," instead of wasting the time of the House by talking about matters irrelevant to the question?

On this same day, Messrs. DAVIS and HARLAN, of the Senate, wasted the time of that body by speeches equally irrelevant to the matter before them, for which Mr. HARLAN had the grace to apologize.

Is this always to be so? Are we never to learn not to waste time in talking? One would think that with all the important legislation for which the country is looking to Congress, with all the interests that hang upon that legislation, with all the dangers and difficulties hedging the nation's onward way, and all the patriotism, real and sham, which exists among Senators and Representatives, that they would have learned to devote themselves to their business, and not to waste time in discussing matters which are not before them. Not that Senators and Representatives alone are guilty of this fault. The whole nation is infected with it, and the army itself is not free from it. And while Senators and Representatives discuss the comparative merits of Abolitionists and Disunionists, the conduct of the war, or the giving up of MASON and SLIDELL, while the matter for them to pass upon is how much money shall be appropriated for the Judiciary, or whether a traitor shall be expelled, our Generals waste their time also, in drawing up proclamations, instead of plans of attack, or writing long letters to explain previous proclamations, instead of dispatches to tell what they have done.

This war is teaching us many and useful lessons. It is teaching us real independence; it is teaching us that we can do without many things which we had thought were necessaries; it is teaching us self-denial in many ways. But it has not yet taught us to deny ourselves the luxury of talking. We like to hear our own voices, and to make others hear them. If any man hears a fact, or has a thought, forthwith he is uneasy until he tells it to his neighbor, or to the world, and that he is wasting his neighbor's time and his own by the means, makes no difference.

Perhaps it is too much to hope for, that we should come here and now to such a millennial time as that officials should not waste time in talk instead of acting, or that men should refrain from telling a piece of news because it is injurious. It may be that only great misfortunes, far greater than any we have borne as yet, could teach us so to deny our tongues. But certain it is, to our mind, that if we could see an approach to such a state of things, we should be far more sure of the speedy overthrow of this rebellion. Speech is silver oftentimes, no doubt, but silence, being golden, is never more valuable than now-a-days.

THE MARTYRDOM OF THE INNOCENTS.—In the TIMES of yesterday, we gave place to the complaint of "A Parent," in regard to the merciless lessons assigned to pupils in one of our primary schools. Of the confirmatory statements with which we have since been deluged, we can only publish one or two; and any of the rest, that they present painful evidence that the wisdom and sound judgment which, in other matters, prevail in our public school system, fail to reach this all-important subject. The scholars, we fear, are too generally overtasked. Health is the first requisite of manhood and womanhood. But when hours of confinement in school are too much protracted, and are then followed by hours of confinement at home over tasks with which the memory wrestles vainly, education does all it can accomplish to destroy the body, dwarf the mind, and discourage wholesome emulation. The error probably lies in assuming the capacity of the readiest scholar as the standard for all, and then by marks of merit or deficiency endeavoring to spur all to the attainment of that standard. It very often happens, however, that memory is given to those who have no other valuable mental trait, and the stimulus only places the light weights in advance; while the student of far clearer perceptions, and sounder understanding—the embryon of the future great man—is degraded, disheartened and most unjustly shamed by his roll of demerit. What is wanted is a reduction of scholastic difficulties to a half-way plane, to which the slower minds will have to climb, and to which the more rapid ones may descend. Then, by a moderate appeal to the principle of emulation, justice may be done to the merits of all; no mind will be overwrought; physical education will have a chance to keep pace with intellectual; and to the labors of the juvenile student will not be added that intense and cruel sense of care and anxiety, from which childhood should be scrupulously screened, and to which the actual system of excessive stimulus untimely exposes it. The error of the prevalent system may be ascribed to the well-intentioned, but inconsiderate ambition of teachers, to "bring on" their scholars with the utmost rapidity. It results in making no intelligent scholar a bit more intelligent; while it creates dunces by the score. Let us, ladies and gentlemen, have a little less of the whip and spur! It is helpless childhood that cries to you.

International Excitements and Telegraphic Communication.

The *Saturday Review* in a speculative article on the chances of a pacific reply from our Government to the English demand for the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL, justly observes that, had the Transatlantic Telegraph been an actuality, the British Government might have been spared the heavy cost of her recent war preparations. This is no doubt true, and the fact is one which John Bull will feel in his most sensitive spot—for twenty millions will not cover the cost of what he has been and done all along of the honor of the flag. It can hardly be expected, however, that we are to feel any great pity for him on *that* score. And, besides, there are some other aspects of the telegraphic question that are worth looking at a moment.

Imagine that the electric line had been in operation at the time of Capt. WILKES' exploit. The British Government would, of course, have asked an explanation of the act. Without attempting to imagine what reply our Government would have sent over the wires, we may at least recall to recollection that the public mind was at that time the furthest possible removed from a calm, judicious mood. The capture of the rebel emissaries fairly took the nation by storm. Nothing could possibly have been more intensely gratifying. The public mind was "shut up in measureless content." And the feeling, so long as it arose simply from the satisfaction that two notorious rebels, going abroad to do their best to bring about their country's ruin, had fallen into the hands of justice, was entirely justifiable—though it is very questionable whether it admitted of the action of that "dry light" of reason needed in the adjustment of a grave and complex international question. But, when the act came to be viewed in its legal bearings—and the whole nation, with that searching spirit that characterizes the American mind immediately proceeded to the investigation—it must be owned a great change came over the public mind. And especially when, turning away from the consideration of English principles and precedents, the case came to be viewed in the light of our own traditional policy, it soon became more than questionable whether we could afford to put our seal to the act. The result was that when—more than a month after the seizure of MASON and SLIDELL—the dispatch of Earl RUSSELL was received, the nation was fully prepared to accede to whatever decision the Administration should regard as just and right. It is an interesting coincidence, which we learn from Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch to Lord LYONS—that the Administration went through somewhat the same process. "Its present convictions on the point in question," he remarks, "*are the result of deliberate examination and deduction now made*, and not of any impressions previously formed."

On the other hand, the course which English feeling has run, from the time of the reception of the news of the search of the *Trent* to the time of the reception of Mr. SEWARD'S amicable and pacific reply, is not less interesting and instructive. And not the least of the benefits to us of those weeks of hot feeling and thinking, and speaking and writing, on the American question, is that the interval has given opportunity for the fullest expression of English sentiment. We have now such a guage as we could never otherwise have had, both of our friends and of our enemies. We would not for much have lost the edifying display of hostility and hate in which certain British Presses and certain British parties have these many weeks indulged. We would have lost it, however, had the telegraph afforded the means of a patched-up adjustment. But, under the hope and expectation of a war with the United States, those journals, those men and those parties which hate the Republic have, meanwhile, most unguardedly but most fully shown their hand. We know their temper and we know their tactics—and, what is more, they have incautiously revealed both to the English people themselves, the great majority of whom are not unfriendly to this country, and would indignantly spurn that policy into which those secession sympathizers are seeking to force them. Let us not forget, on the other hand, that this trying interval has revealed a degree of moderation, courage, and magnanimity on the part of the well-wishers of the Union that is most gratifying. We are much mistaken if, now that their faith is reinforced by the just and pacific attitude of the American Government and people, the result is not a powerful general reaction in our favor, that will inaugurate an entirely new English policy in regard to the United States.

The history of this exciting international question shows the advantage of allowing powerful public passions to run their natural course. Perhaps it is one of the very best things that could have happened, in this case, that there should have been no transatlantic telegraph. For with the political atmosphere on both continents so charged with angry elements, as it was in the first excitement of the *Trent* affair, one may well recoil with horror from the result of bringing those elements into thunderous collision by the electric medium. But from England to America and back is a long way, and many a passion, on either side, has time to cool in the interval. Societies are yet far from that state in which they can afford to do without the calming influence of *Time*. Time and the hour run through the roughest day.

AN ACCOMPLISHED GOVERNOR.—Whoever will call to mind the promptness with which Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, has equipped and sent forward regiments to the seat of war, must acknowledge that he is a man of deeds; his famous Message to the State Legislature proved that he was a man of words as well, and a respectable pamphlet of eighty-six pages, containing correspondence which he has had during the last five months with Gen. BUTLER, demonstrate quite conclusively that he is also a man of letters. The provocation to the interchange of compliments which resulted in this formidable volume, was certain unwarranted assumptions which the General made as commander of the Department of New-England. The fact that the conclusion of the whole matter was a pledge from the War Department to carry out any programme which Gov. ANDREW might lay down, even to the abolition of the Department of New-England, shows which got the better of this epistolary duel. Perhaps the community at large would feel more interest in the affair, did they know that this dispute added at least $37,500 to the expenses of the war, by detaining the *Constitution* with part of Gen. BUTLER'S Brigade on board, fifteen days in Boston Harbor, at a cost of $2,500 per day for the charter of the vessel alone.

Iteration and Influence.

"Wriggles" has a kind of influence, and so has the *Herald*; and the influence is of the same sort, and has been obtained in the same way. In fact, so similar are the means taken to secure success by "Wriggles" and the editor of the *Herald*, and so identical is the kind of success which they have both attained, that it has been reasonably supposed that they are one and the same person. "Wriggles" was determined to make a sensation, and of course also to get money by it. And, therefore, you suppose he came out with a flaming advertisement, telling the world, once for all, that he was the great "Wriggles," the "Wriggles" unequaled in time past, present and to come; the "Wriggles" who lived by eating his own words, and took exercise by jumping down his own throat, and then waited, expecting the pot of public excitement to boil over, and its froth to turn into fairy gold for his expectant pocket. Not a bit of it. That is not the Wriggletonian style.

First, when the advent of "Wriggles" was in the paulo-post-future tense, there appeared placards all over the City, bearing the solitary word "Wriggles." On the dead walls, on the fences, on the curb-stones, on the park gates, there it was—"Wriggles." No man, however weak-brained, had he seen only one of these, but would have glanced at it and passed on, and thought, if he thought at all, only what a fool "Wriggles" must be. But when, day after day, peoples' eyes were affronted with "Wriggles" in red letters, "Wriggles" in blue letters, and "Wriggles" in black, then the foolish began to stare and wonder, and the wise to see that "Wriggles" was not a fool, but a charlatan. Did "Wriggles" then stop placarding, and begin to gather in his harvest? Not he. He knew better. He kept up the same story, slightly varied; and as at the magic flourish of the drum-major the drums and fifes of a regiment are succeeded and eclipsed by the blare of the full band, so upon dead-walls, fences, curb-stones and park gates, "Wriggles" suddenly gave place to "Wriggleaeroprestiditeration." No mortal could tell what it meant; but what did that matter? Neither did the old apple woman know what PORSON meant when he called her an isosceles triangle; but did not her wrath therefore burn the fiercer, and did she not withdraw from the contest in silent fury, unable to bear up under the dreadful imputation! So with "Wriggleaeroprestiditeration," seen day after day, and day after day, and week after week, there were people who began to think there must be something in it; they talked of it, those whose tongues could compass it, and though no man knew, or really cared to know, what it was himself, yet each man supposed that there were many others who did know all about it, and that this "Wriggles" must be a remarkable person. So when it was fully announced that "Wriggleaerprestiditeration" might be actually seen at a certain place on payment of a certain sum of coined money of this Republic, the place was crowded; and although no one would care if "Wriggles" were made into sausages to-morrow, (except those who intend to buy sausages the day after,) it will continue to be crowded as long as he can make himself talked about. For he has obtained his influence.

As with the mountebank of the ring and the rope, so with the arch-mountebank of the Press. The *Herald* is edited on the principles of Wriggleaeroprestiditeration, and obtains the same sort of attention that "Wriggles" does by his posters and his iteration. Other papers have influence; the *Herald* has none; and yet the *Herald*, though it can do no good, can do harm. And thus. It can harm a cause chiefly by espousing it. Notoriously it has never yet undertaken the advocacy of any cause, or any public man, that that cause or that man was not ruined as effectually as in the case of the recent election for Mayor; in which its candidate, FERNANDO WOOD, with all the City patronage and party organization to aid him, could not command one-third of the votes that were polled. So it has been from the beginning.

But the *Herald's* chief method of doing harm is by brazen impudence and iteration. Other journals have obtained their influence by the sagacity, penetration, good sense, and correct principles which find expression in their editorial columns, or by becoming the recognized organs of large and influential bodies of people. In newspapers of repute and respectability a single article will produce a noticeable effect upon the public mind, either by being acknowledged at once as an expression of the public opinion and feeling, or by so impressing the public mind as to mould its opinions and guide its feeling. This is influence. But a single article in the *Herald*, if it were written by an archangel with a quill plucked from his own wing,—such is the notoriously frivolous as well as infamous character of that journal,—would have no more effect than a single one of "Wriggles'" posters. People would not remember its existence five minutes after they had seen it. The *Herald* knows this; it knows that it is the "Wriggles" of the American Press, and so it accomplishes its bad purposes, which else would be beyond its power, by iteration, or rather, Wriggleaeroprestiditeration. As it fabricates its facts, (those which it announces in advance of its cotemporaries), so it borrows its wit—as in the case of the joke about "the world, the flesh, and the devil," in which, it is needless to say, the *Herald* stood originally for the third member of the trio—and by ceaseless repetition, day after day and week after week, it makes certain foolish people believe that it is a prophet and a humorist. The mass of those who have plain common sense discredit it, and laugh at, not with it; but those who have neither common nor uncommon sense, although even they disregard what it says once, as they disregarded "Wriggles'" first poster, are sometimes broken down and borne off under the influence of ceaseless Wriggleaeroprestiditeration.

This sort of ability, of course, has no reference to principles or important actions, for no man takes his principles or seeks counsel from placards, or from the *Herald*, but it has to do with such states of feeling among unin-

lligent people as may be brought about by the ceaseless repetition of a bad name, an unfounded insinuation, or a gloomy prophecy. There is no doubt that although the *Herald* is as powerless as it is averse to the accomplishment of any good, it has by the mere force of iteration done much to bring about unhealthy and injurious conditions of the public mind. Thus, although of such influence as respectable journals have in all civilized countries it has absolutely none, it yet has a power to do mischief, which it constantly exerts. It is merely the power of Wriggleaeropresitditeration used with untiring patience and perseverance to the worst ends. The same effect, nay, a much greater, might be produced by a similar repetition on the part of any showman who would advertise a slander or predict a "crisis" as he advertises his own name and his performances.

THE INDIAN WAR—AN INFAMOUS PLOT.—We get from our correspondent at Topeka some documents in relation to the recent battle, or rather battles, between the Union Indians and the rebels. It appears that there have been three different engagements, in which some four thousand loyal warriors from the five principal Nations had taken part against the mongrel rebels, under ALBERT PIKE. In the first two battles the united tribes of loyalists were successful in repulsing the enemy; but PIKE, taking advantage of a moment when the majority of the warriors were off obtaining supplies, attacked their camp, routed their unsuspecting forces, slaughtering them indiscriminately, and drove the remnant out of the Nation. At latest advices they had arrived on the Cherokee Neutral Lands in Kansas, utterly destitute, with worn-out ponies and worn-out feet, leaving bloody tracks wherever they went. The concocter and leader of this atrocious massacre of these poor but loyal redskins, was the poet, ALBERT PIKE, a native of Boston, formerly a school-teacher in Newburyport, Mass., and who, but a few years ago, published his "Hymns to the Gods," in his native city. But PIKE had the misfortune to marry a woman with a dozen slaves, in Arkansas, and from that time he has been gradually transformed into a savage, till now he has taken up arms against his Government, and taken the field with his half-breeds against the full-blooded Indians who would defend it.

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

ITS TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Addresses by Rev. Mr. Alger, Wendell Phillips, Wm. L. Garrison, Mr. Remond, and Other Lesser Lights—All About It.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALSTON HALL, BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1862.

I sit in Alston Hall. Before me, behind me, and on all sides of me are the lovers of the black—the friends of the slave. The occasion which has drawn them through the slush and mush of the streets of Boston is the twenty-ninth annual gathering of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. In years heretofore a great deal has been said and much fun has been made of the promiscuous and somewhat peculiar features of these gatherings. The facts that black and white met socially here, and that with equal freedom men and women addressed the conglomerate audience, have furnished themes for humorous reporters and facetious editors; but no such motive has drawn here the representatives of fifteen of the most widely circulated journals of the North. Peculiar circumstances have given to this, the oldest Anti-Slavery Society in the country, and to similar organizations elsewhere, an importance which hitherto has not been theirs, and which justifies the most widecirculation of their sayings, doings, prophecies and lamentations.

Upon the platform are sitting several men whose names are familliar throughout the country; names often mentioned, but to be cursed and execrated. Naturally the first to be mentioned is WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, the pioneer, the Moses and the David of the Anti-Slavery cause. The room is very chilly, and he, though doubtless warmed interiorly by the flames of zeal for which he has been noted during an entire generation, is chilled like the rest of us, and has mounted his "tile" and ensconced himself in a shaggy overcoat. He sits, a more than middle-aged man, with gold spectacles, no beard, a stern though not gross visage, a mouth indicative of resolution and determination, a chin prominent, a fighting neck, a chest full and competent, and an entire physique of more than ordinary capacity. It would be idle for any one to say that the presence of such a man is of no interest. The constant service, the martyrdom thirty years sustained, the unprecedented doggedness and pertinacity of Mr. GARRISON entitled him to at least the respect of all, while it has gained for him the absolute love of thousands throughout the world.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Rev. WM. R. ALGER, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., EDMUND QUINCY, and others of less note sit near him, and in conformity with the preannonnced programme, Mr. QUINCY opened the First Session of the day by introducing Rev. Mr. STAGET, who led the vast audience in a supplication to the "God of all peoples," praying that the present auspicious condition of affairs, as connected with the prospects of the slave, may be but the forerunners of a brighter future. He was followed by a succession of committee formations and other society transactions of no general interest.

Rev. WM. R. ALGER was then introduced and received with applause. He commenced by referring to the gigantic strides taken by the Anti-Slavery cause since the last meeting. "Then JOHN BROWN, (I know it is customary for platform speakers to apologize for introducing this name, and to state that they do not subscribe to his sentiments; but I do not mean to do it,) (applause,) then JOHN BROWN had stepped serenely from his home to Harper's Ferry, and from Harper's Ferry to the stars! But now his soul, multiplied by thousands and ten thousands, marches on to that victory which his right arm and ride could not achieve. Sir, the omens are good. Mr. ALGER, proceeding, argued that, even should the war leave National affairs apparently as they were before, great strides toward justice would have been made. He urged that every man should work with might and main for the public liberty, and showed the duty of reformers in this crisis. He went at great length into a discussion of the principles which govern our elections. He alluded to the fact that brass impudence and persistency were allowed to seize the places of honor and trust which should be given to our noblest men. Freedom of speech, of unlimited discussion, was spoken of as a prime necessity, which should submit only to the check of fairness and good temper. Within these limits all things might be assailed, all, both good and evil—good, that its purity might be the more firmly established; and evil, that it might be everlastingly overthrown. He insisted upon the necessity and duty of censuring and criticising to the utmost extent every element and instance of evil in the community. The Slaveholding States are based upon falsehood, and naught with a false basis can stand. There are these three sets of falsehood: Falsehoods in political economy; falsehoods in ethics; falsehoods of fact. This he showed; but at such extreme length as forbids its transfer to these columns. Mr. ALGER differed from Mr. PHILLIPS, who, in a late speech, indulged in sad forebodings, both as to the state of the country and the negro. He, on the contrary, felt that all things were working for the good of the oppressed and down-trodden. It was absurd to suppose the "single-nigger" men of the South would much longer aid the aristocrats in the rebellion. Their delusions will soon be dispelled, and their motives for fighting be taken away. They are brave, but they are yet *men*, and cannot long be governed by mere passion. They will need principle at the bottom of their passion, and that being gone, they will soon be played out. He finished by reciting WHITTIER'S "Song of the Contraband," which was received with enthusiasm.

The President, in a chilled and shaky voice—for it was exceedingly cold in the hall—introduced to the audience, WENDELL PHILLIPS, "the much-loved orator of Boston."

Mr. PHILLIPS, who, though sharing the universal shiver, looked happy and serene, advanced to the front of the platform, and amidst a perfect hurricane of demonstrative applause, began his address. He spoke over two hours; and I regret that the limits of my letter forbid my giving his remarks in full, for they were most pertinent, instructive and significant. As it is, I will give a brief sketch, apologizing both for the sketch and its brevity.

After alluding generally to the differences between the meetings of last year and this, he said: "We met then as an Anti-Slavery body, with the Slavery system strong and flourishing. None of us expected that we should live long enough to see the backbone of the institution broken, or even to say confidently that light was breaking upon our pathway, or upon the thirty years' labor which now seem about to be crowned with success. This year, no one can doubt that Slavery in the United States is gone, and has received its death-blow. Not that it is abolished, or that five years will see it abolished, but that the process of death is entered upon. It may be five, ten, or fifteen years before it is abolished, but the work of death is begun. Agitation has turned to death. Slavery may live yet a little longer, but it has been mortally struck, and has now nothing left but to die.

It's of very little consequence whether two Unions or one see its death. For aught I care, when the funeral of the Union is celebrated, our four millions of slaves with "Liberty Caps" upon their heads, may follow it. How that may be, I can't say. Such a system cannot withstand the shock of so great an earthquake; and if nothing else results from the great convulsion, every negro will be shook from his chains. Our only anxiety now should be in what way can we lighten the burthens and aid the struggles of the negro. I may be crowing before I am out of the woods, but I think I am not mistaken, and that the result will justify my jubilations."

Mr. PHILLIPS then sketched the rise and progress of the Anti-Slavery cause during the past thirty years, which sketch was plenteously interspersed with anecdote and witty remark, greatly to the delight of the applauding audience. He thought that some would deny that for thirty years the Abolitionists had been endeavoring to impress upon society the fact that the influence of Slavery on the nation is disastrous to clearness of vision, to uprightness, and to general morality—in fact, that the moral sense of the American people would sooner or later be seriously deteriorated, if not lost. "Now, then, the question for us Abolitionists is, how far is our anticipation true? It is a matter of vast interest to the white and the black to know how much intelligence is left the people of the Northern States. Slavery is no plain question. It's a disease in the body politic—it's organic, and we can't expect to get rid of it in a day. Twenty or thirty years in the desert are the natural consequence of worse than Egyptian darkness. How, then, will the Nation meet it? It's too late to educate the National mind for the crisis. We have tried that. I thought some months ago we could educate the Cabinet, and we have been trying it at the rate of $2,000,000 a day for some time, but they learn slowly. We have the misfortune to have a person in the Presidential chair who is a pebble in the cog-wheel. This is not of any importance in an individual sense, but, owing to his position, the views of the President are important. It's too late to make him over, so we must take him as he is. There is no probability of any radical change in his opinions. He is a Colonizationist, and has never looked at the Negro question from the stand-point of justice, but solely from that of the white man." He did n't blame Mr. LINCOLN, but Mr. LINCOLN'S "immaturity."

Mr. PHILLIPS then took Mr. LINCOLN gently in hand—turned his Colonization side toward the audience, exposed its inconsistencies, and dissected its inhumanity. He then paid his compliments to Gen. SHERMAN, calling him a raw, uneducated, inmature Northern white man—who, had he been a FREMONT, (great applause, long continued,) or an English or a French General, would not have landed at Port Royal only to stay there—but with his 18,000 men would have known that a day's march interiorward would have doubled his army, and had he had any brains, would have known that his desire for rations, for me n, for information as to country, etc., would have been met on the spot—but, no, he has been brought up on that pap which teaches that every negro loves his master, and will on no account, even for freedom, do aught to injure him.

Mr. PHILLIPS then delivered a long and most eloquent lamentation that we have no leaders; that our wisest men are at loggerheads about the merest questions of simple policy, while great opportunities await their attention. His view of the future was most gloomy—not, he said, "judging from men or events, but from the lack of public ideas." He was not ready to take his eye from England, and he believed that nothing would ever educate the North but the sight of the English flag all along our coast. "Will she ever be educated? Will her education last one generation, or three generations? I don't know." He then showed that it was necessary for Abolitionists to begin at once the education of the North; to make the people believe that the Government has the power, the constitutional right to abolish Slavery, and that, by not using that right, they recreate Slavery, and set it up. "If," said he, "Mr. LINCOLN reconstructs the Union on its old basis, he creates Slavery, and we become responsible. Our people should be willing to *snatch* the opportunity for abolishing Slavery, and not only to consent to the going of the slave at some time or another."

One of the most eloquent passages of Mr. PHILLIPS' speech was that in which he declared his conviction, based on observation and supported by argument, that should we even appear to conquer—should McCLELLAN get even a little way toward New-Orleans—over board will go Slavery. The South is determined to govern—to govern Boston, too; and if she can't do it with Slavery, she'll try it without, and if she can't have that, she'll have separation. She would infinitely prefer the rule of the Prince of Wales to that of Boston. She hates the Yankees, and everything connected with them.

We, as an Anti-Slavery Society, are bound to see to it that the protection, safety and liberty of the negro are secured to him. Elsewhere I have spoken of the Union and its value, as a citizen, and an Abolitionist may well sink any specialty for the sake of that; but here, on this platform, I speak solely as an Abolitionist, and I say that our sole object should be the protection of the negro, and in that alone can the preservation of the Union be secured. On the basis of freedom to the negro can the Union be saved. The negro is to decide this question, and whoever gets him, gets the victory in this struggle, for they get the sympathy of the world, and that, in this death struggle, is everything. Europe does not believe that there is anything of morality in this fight. She thinks it is all for territory—is she right? NAPOLEON'S grand ambition is to extend the French empire; here a little and there a little. England's point is to keep Canada—she keeps a fleet off Halifax and another in the Gulf; are they there for peace? She wants Maine, and once let her get her Union Jack over Portland, and it will take a hard fight to get it away. France wants the Mississippi again, and if this is to be a mere question of territory, they think they may as well be on hand for their share of the plunder. Something should be thrown into the cauldron of affairs which will attract the sympathy of Europe.

We have no Cabinet; it is hidden behind GEO. B. MCCLELLAN. There is no Secretary of State or of anything else. They are all merged in the person of McCLELLAN. But he is not the *power*—Kentucky is our master; we are tied and crippled by the desires and the fears of Kentucky, and Kentucky's children.

The difference between the energy and dispatch exhibited by a Boston merchant who had a crippled ship in Norfolk at the time of the attack on Sumter, and who ordered her home at once, repaired or not, and that of the Secretary of the Navy, who allowed ship after ship to be seized, while he sat gaping on, was shown up in terms complimentary enough to the Athenian merchant, but equally severe upon the worthy fossil at the head of the Naval Department. In Mr. P.'s opinion, had the Boston merchants had a chance they would have bargained to blockade every Southern port in thirty days, and keep them so until now by contract.

Emancipate, *emancipate*, EMANCIPATE, at once, was the burden of his address for the next half hour, and that his thousands of hearers agreed with him was clear enough to any one who chose to observe their delighted countenances.

He next considered the probability of England's having ere this determined upon the acknowledgment of the Confederacy, and expressed his belief that in the closets of the Courts of Europe the status of the Confederated States is now arranged and agreed upon, and unless *something* is speedily done, why should it not be? Mr. SEWARD months ago said this would all be settled in ten days—then in sixty—then he said that in thirty days something great would happen,—and his last prophesy has not yet been made public. [Great laughter.]

"I value the Union—it means peace, civil virtue, dominance of liberal ideas, liberty to the black in the best shape it can come—and, therefore, I would struggle earnestly for it, and demand of Congress a policy of some kind. Neither great men or great generals suggest a policy, and none can be found bold enough to demand it—even the Press is estopped and dare not open its mouth. We were right when we feared that Slavery had eaten out the energy of the North. If it were not so, we shouldn't have left Slavery living now in the District of Columbia ten months after all the Slave States are in revolt. Washington has yet its slave pen. They haven't dared yet to pay a dollar to the contrabands at Fortress Monroe, but are keeping it for their masters."

He then pitched into Marshal LAMON for daring to refuse Senators admittance to the Washington Jail, and asked, "Who is the Massachusetts General that insults her Governor and Senator alike, because they rebuke him for whipping slaves at the bidding of their masters?"—and then returning to the old theme, that Abolitionists years ago prophesied this trouble, he said, "We haven't been listened to—our opponents have placed us here—we knew long ago of this, but were not heeded—now we will struggle for the Union, but let us not deceive ourselves. For ten months I have struggled, and yet we stand in the face of the Spring resting upon the single hair of a conquest within the next sixty days. Grant McCLELLAN everything he asks—men, money, sympathy—but tell him he has no right to rest all upon his single brain and hand; tell him that by a policy announced by Congress we can give him 100,000 men—men drilled by the long, long sufferings of years—ready, aye anxious for the fight, and able, too, to do good service. Let us see if he will dare to be a deliverer and a conqueror.

No matter what any body says, the truth is—for seventy years the Union has promised the negro to help him. Now is the time. We must not shove him out to gradual emancipation, nor to the mercies of a bankrupt Confederacy, but now by decisive stroke cut the knot and set him free. Let us even take the trouble to show painfully, step by step, that Great Britain's India Colonies have none but black militia, and they haven't been called out since 1838, and that the Yankees have sent thither since the emancipation many per cent. more of goods than before, and no Yankee sends goods to a place thirty years for nothing.

But the North ought to be far beyond this idea. Had the Press done its duty we should have been, and if we are left alone we may yet, educate the people to know that they should dare to announce emancipation now and at once. If McCLELLAN conquers, the slave goes free; if he don't carry freedom behind his banner he forces it before him.

I don't believe the South are cowards or blusterers; they may be poor, and without pay. They don't affect to hate us; they do hate us, and up to this time, in the best sense of the term, the Yankees have been a failure. Up to the 4th of March the South fooled the North; they used our men as tools; they took our Presidents and used them; they always chose our Boston Mayors. The Government, in its trouble, consults whom? A Committee of Bank Presidents. CROMWELL would have hung SLIDELL and MASON, and sent the sheriff's record to the Power demanding them; but we, always compromising, consulted and yielded.

If our Cabinet is weak, we must appeal to the power behind them; if we can't save the country, let us save at least the North. Let Kentucky go, and let all born in her go with her. We ask how are we to meet this question—shall we do as England has done with the question of Catholicism? They were frightened in 1780, and frightened again by O'CONNELL, and finally yielded to the point.

So with Slavery to-day. Shall we treat it by compromise, concession, delay, or by digging at the root? We must be guided by reason. I don't know. The next Summer will determine. England, France, and the South and their inter-relations must be considered.

One thing I do know, you can't keep the North in slavery during the convulsion. The question is no longer what shall we, the whites, do with the blacks, but what shall the blacks do for themselves? I say to the blacks up, strike for your own liberty. If Congress is too weak to give it you, do take it yourselves.

The best advice I have seen came from that good colored sister, HARRIET TUBMAN. Her last speech was, "I know that the blacks are to be free—the Lord has said it, and President LINCOLN can't keep ahead of the Lord. The serpent has bitten his child, and the doctor is cutting out the wound, but the snake lies coiled upon the hearth—suddenly, while the doctor looks away, the snake bites again—and again the doctor cuts the bitten part away. Oh! President LINCOLN, when will you kill the snake?"

With a few remarks in support of his idea, that Congress should be instructed by the people to at once announce a line of policy toward the slave, and an eloquent appeal to all lovers of freedom, to do what lay in their power to further that end, Mr. PHILLIPS closed.

The afternoon session was a very interesting one, but my letter is already long and the near approach of to-morrow warns me to close that I may catch the mail, and I must dismiss the rest of the day's work in a sentence.

A Mr. SWEEZY distinguished himself by administering a severe rebuke to Mr. BEECHER for presuming to support the Administration in its negro policy.

A Mr. HAYWOOD announced a lengthy list of brethren and sisters who, having worked hard for the cause during the year, desired a "special mention."

Mr. WARD, a colored person, told very entertainingly a pretty tough tale about his hardships, pluck and varied experience at the South.

Mr. CHARLES LENOX REMOND, (colored,) of Salem, made a long and good speech, agreeing with the mournful view of Mr. PHILLIPS, rather than the cheerful one of Mr. ALGER.

A Mr. BIRD told an interesting yarn about slaves confined at Fort Warren, which are to be given up when their owners take the oath of allegiance.

And Hon. Mr. BUFFUM, of Lynn, defended the Administration, eulogized Gen. LANE, complimented FREMONT, and stood up for "Honest Old ABE," in a speech which pleased the galleries, and brought down the house repeatedly.

The night session was terribly crowded, and ten cents admission fee was taken at the door.

Mr. W. H. WHITING spoke long and ably, but in a lugubrious strain, concerning the signs of the times.

JOHN S. ROCK, Esq., (colored,) a member of the Suffolk Bar, made a very neat and effective address upon the woes, the abilities, and the prospects of his race.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON closed the meeting. His speech was what his speeches always are—straightforward, manly, powerful, humorous, pathetic, in fact Garrisonian, and delighted everybody in the house.

To-morrow there is to be another all-day affair, and a grand entertainment in the evening.

HOWARD.

THE FLOOD IN CALIFORNIA.

Another Heavy Rain, and Another Rise of the Waters—Sacramento Inundated for the Third Time.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 17.

During the past fifty hours it has rained hard almost incessantly. The storm still continues. Yesterday noon the water at Sacramento commenced rising again. The third complete inundation of that city is unavoidable. The area of land now overflowed in the State is 20 miles broad and 250 long, taking upward of 3,000,000 of acres, mostly arable, a considerable portion being actually fenced and tilled.

It is estimated that 4,500 cattle and sheep have been drowned since the Winter commenced. The unprecedented succession of tremendous storms has washed the mining regions where the ground was previously upturned and dug over, producing great changes, rendering probable a large increase in the gold produc from the Placer diggings for the ensuing season.

Arrived—Ships *Gladiator, New-York, Reconnoissance, Bordeaux.*

Heavy Rains in Honduras.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 24.

Letters from Honduras, of Dec. 18, state that unprecedented rains had fallen, flooding portions o the country, drowning four or five hundred persons, and causing great destruction of property.

THE SIGEL MOVEMENT.

Report of the Sigel Mass Meeting Committee—Gen. Sigel's Resignation Not Received by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1862.

To R. A. Witthaus, Esq.:

We deem it our duty to make you, as President of the Sigel Mass Meeting, the following report of our mission:

Your letters to Hon. F. A. CONKLING, and to the other honorable Members of Congress, had the desired effect, in securing for us a most cordial and friendly welcome.

To-day we were honored, through the introduction of F. A. CONKLING, M. C., by an audience with his Excellency, President ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

You would confer a great obligation upon us, and no doubt upon every patriot of German birth in New-York, by handing the following report to the various daily papers. With sentiments of profound esteem,

FREDERICK KAPP.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1862.

The undersigned Committee, appointed by the Sigel Mass Meetings held on the 16th and 17th inst., in New-York and Brooklyn, in order to present the unanimously adopted resolutions to His Excellency the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, hereby respectfully report: That His Excellency the President has honored us this morning by an audience, and after the reading and presentation of the resolutions, we have received the following reply:

Neither the original resignation of Gen. SIGEL nor any official dispatch in regard to it, has as yet been received by the President from the Commander-in-Chief of the army in Missouri, and all the information the President is so far in possession of, has been gathered from the daily journals. However, being desirous to retain in the service of the United States so eminent an officer as Gen. SIGEL, whom none could esteem higher than His Excellency did, he, the President, had already before being informed of the petitions and resolutions of the adopted citizens of German birth, instituted inquiries with the view to redress any wrong which may have been done to Gen. SIGEL, at the same time His Excellency, the President, reassures us of his determination that while he should decline the acceptance of Gen. SIGEL'S resignation, he intended to give him a command in or out of Missouri, in accordance with his established abilities. The interest of the service did not demand at present an addition to the number of the Major-Generals of the army, but as soon as such necessity should exist, the claims of Gen. SIGEL should be considered as among the first in order.

The President further remarked that since FRANZ SIGEL had been appointed a Brigadier-General nothing had transpired to diminish His Excellency's exalted opinion of the eminent talents and capabilities of Gen. SIGEL, but on the contrary all ascertained facts had combined to confirm the same in every manner possible.

His Excellency, the President, took further occasion to express his sincere satisfaction with the patriotism shown by the adopted citizens of German birth during this unholy rebellion, and particularly acknowledged the so well-known and meritorious services of Gen. FRANZ SIGEL.

FRIEDRICH KAPP,
ANDREAS WILLMANN,
R. WEIL VON GERNSBACH,
DR. C. KESSMANN,
S. KAUFFMANN.

Life of Bennett of the Herald.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to inclose you a copy of a very scarce and curious publication, entitled "The Life and Writings of JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Editor of the *Herald*," published in New-York, in 1844, and "for sale by all booksellers." You will find it a faithful narrative of the early career of that person, with copious extracts from the columns of the *Herald*, in its youthful days, when it was even more distinguished than it is now, as a repository of all that is loathsome and repulsive in human infamy. The work, you will observe, has nothing in common with a later publication, written to whitewash the noisome reputation of its subject. Should you be indisposed to do mankind the service of republishing in your columns enough of the *brochure* to recall public attention to the utter profligacy of this monster, pray be good enough to preserve the copy; as I have it under advisement to issue a new edition for circulation in Europe and America; and I know of but two copies of the edition of 1844 as now existing. P.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1862.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARD PORTRAITS.—Messrs. APPLETON & Co., the eminent publishers, are devoting much attention to the manufacture of those ornaments of the drawing-room table, Photographic Albums. Their work is not only free from the defects very generally complained of in the products of American manufacture, viz.: weakness, flimsiness, destructibility, but they are "got up" with very great elegance, in that respect, indeed, excelling the importations from Europe. From their long catalogue of *cartes de visite*, it will be easy for the purchaser to fill all the niches, not reserved for family and friends, with a choice of the notabilities of the time.

Brown's Bronchial Troches—Are among the acknowledged institutions of the land. What would our ministers, our lecturers, our lawyers, do without these invaluable "Troches?" To what an amount of "ahems," and coughs, and throat-clearings would we be all subjected, were it not for these all-powerful and soothing lozenges? *We* have tried them, and they did us good.—*N. Y. Waverley.*

Ague in the Face and Breast.—Relief quick and certain by using DR. BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT. Dépôt No. 186 Greenwich-st., and by druggists generally. Price 25 cents.

A Battle with Fire

SEVEN STORES BURNED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

FIVE OF HERRING'S SAFES VICTORIOUS!

WELLSBORO, Penn., Dec 21, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: At the great fire which occurred here on the 11th December last, my store, with a number of other buildings, was entirely destroyed; no less than seven places of business were burnt out and five of your safes severely tested, in every instance saving their entire contents, to the complete and perfect satisfaction of the owners. Two of your Herring's Patent Champion Safes which were in my building remained there through the entire conflagration and were not opened until the day after the fire. No water was thrown on the building. Everything in my safe after the fire was nearly as good as new. C. L. Wilcox also preserved all his books, papers and money in two of your safes, both being in same fire. Wm. Roberts was also the fortunate owner of another of your Patent Champion Safes, which was severely tested, and saved completely his books, papers and money. The result has given great satisfaction, and we want no safe but Herring's Champion. Please send me one same size I last bought of you immediately. Send by N. Y. & Erie R. R. rail Hoag's depôt. P. BOWEN.

I had two of Herring's Safes in above fire. They saved my books, papers, and $2,500 in *Bank bills.*

C. L. WILCOX.

Herring's Patent Champion saved my books, papers, and about $400 in *paper money.* I would use no other.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES—Lined with Herring & Floyd's new Patent *Crystalized Iron.* ☞ The only metal which cannot be drilled. ☜

Also, DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, &c. Some of elegant finish, and suitable ornaments for the Parlor and Dining-room.

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Men's Cheap Furnishing Store.—Merino, lambswool and Shaker Under-shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Scarfs, Ties, large assortment, cheap. Particular attention given to the manufacturing of Shirts, to order, of superior make and styles. A perfect fit warranted. GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent, No. 95 William-st.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs Ties, etc., at retail, by SILLECK & CO., Corner Fulton and William sts.

Custom-Made Gents' Boots and Shoes.—The stock of a Broadway bootmaker selling below cost. French Patent Leather Boots for $6 50; Fine French Calf Boots for $5; Fine French Patent Leather Gaiters for $3 25. At SLATERS, No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

White Ringwool Gloves at 40 cents. This popular style reduced to 40 cents a pair. Now is the time to buy, at PEREGO'S, No. 175 Broadway, or No. 61 Nassau-st.

It Will be Unwise to Purchase a Sewing machine before comparing the two leading kinds—the GROVER & BAKER stitch and the lock stitch—and testing the work of each, at No. 495 Broadway.

The Highest Premium paid for American Gold at the Banking Office of THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

MARRIED.

MILLER—CONKLIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm. H. Miller, assisted by Rev. Hervey D. Ganse, THEODORE J. MILLER, of Brooklyn, to CARRIE A., eldest daughter of Wm. L. Conklin, of this City.

COONLEY—REID.—On Wednesday, Jan. 22, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Dr. Young, Mr. J. FRANK COONLEY, of Syracuse, N. Y., to SALLIE M. REID, of this City.

DIED.

RUSSEL.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 22, suddenly, THEOPHILUS RUSSEL, in the 67th year of his age. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 259 West 24th-st.

HODGES.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 23, after a very short illness, Mr. DANIEL M. HODGES, aged 50 years. Funeral services will take place at his his late residence, No. 220 Green-st., on Sunday, the 26th inst., immediately after Church services, at 12½ o'clock, noon. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MONEYPENNY.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 24, MARY ANN MONEYPENNY, relict of John Moneypenny, in the 57th year of her age. Due notice of the funeral will be given in the evening and morning papers.

JENKINS.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 21, Mrs. SUSANNAH, widow of James Jenkins, in the 70th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her sons James, John, George and Charles, and her sons-in-law, Rev. A. D. Gillette and A. W. Pitcher, are invited to attend her funeral, from the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

BOGIE.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 24, after a short illness, Mrs. E. BOGIE, wife of James Bogie, in the 36th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Benevolent Lodge No. 28, of F. and A. M., are politely requested to attend her funeral, to take place on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 382 Hudson-st.

PRALL.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 23, ROBERT MULLANY PRALL, youngest son of Henry R. and Lydia Julia Prall, in the 15th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 37 West 35th-st., without further invitation.

BREMNER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 24, of apoplexy, HENRY H. BREMNER, aged 46 years. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 147 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FEARY.—On Thursday afternoon, Jan. 23, after a short but severe illness, NOYES S. FEARY, in the 17th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

GRISWOLD.—In Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 23, ROBERTA ANDERSON, only child of Marcus P. and Kate A Griswold, aged 9 months and 23 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her grandfather, John Nostrand, at Flushing, this day, (Saturday,) the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock.

EVANS.—In Hudson, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 23, of consumption, FRANCES L. EVANS, only daughter of S. W. and Mary Jane EVANS, aged 13 years, 3 months and 18 days. The remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., this day, (Saturday,) Jan. 25.

STUART.—In Northampton, Mass., on Thursday, Jan. 23, CARLOS D. STUART, aged 41 years. The funeral will take place on Monday, Jan. 27, at his late residence, Huntington, L. I., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends from the City can leave by the 9:30 A. M. Long Island Railroad train from James-slip and 34th-st ferries.

DAVIS.—In Springfield, Ill., on Friday, Jan. 17, KATE BRODIE, wife of Henry Davis, and grand-daughter of the late Joseph Taylor, of New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 39.—Jan. 24, 1862.
3, 55, 50, 7, 11, 25, 21, 61, 31, 15, 72, 28.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 40.—Jan. 24, 1862.
32, 48, 58, 52, 39, 75, 25, 73, 69, 56, 50, 37, 40.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

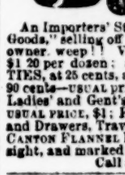
TO ASTHMATICS.

SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

SAVE YOUR SILKS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, &c.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S BENZINE removes paint and grease spots instantly, and cleans silks, gloves, ribbons, &c., &c., without injury to either color or fabric. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists generally. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, ETC.—Certain cure and preventive. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERIN will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Sold by Druggists generally. Price 25 cents; sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address C. B. H., Box No. 134, *Times* Office.



"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGH Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" were first introduced eleven years ago. *It has been proved that they are the best article to relieve* ASTHMA, CATARRH, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, and the *Hacking Cough* in CONSUMPTION, and numerous affections of the THROAT, giving *immediate relief.*

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza.
Any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrh.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Clear and Strengthen the voice of **Singers.**
Indispensable to **Public Speakers.**
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Soothing and simple—**Children** use them.
Assisting Expectoration and Curing Hoarseness.

"That trouble in my Throat (for which the 'Troches' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer."
N. P. WILLIS.

"Preëminently the first and best."
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, NEW-YORK.
"I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough."
REV. H. W. WARREN, BOSTON.
"An old lady friend having tried many remedies for Asthma with no benefit, found great relief from the Troches."
REV. D. LETTS, FRANKFORT, ILL.
*"Great benefit in affections of the Bronchial Organ

A Singular Case of Conspiracy.

A WIDOW SWINDLED OUT OF A FARM.

From the Philadelphia Press, Jan. 22.

A singular case of alleged conspiracy came before the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, wherein six ladies, named BOWEN and PAYNE, accused four defendants, named MCMANUS, HUSBAND, HUXLEY, and ANTHONY, of attempting to cozen them out of a farm and its perquisites, under circumstances of a heinous character. Mr. District-Attorney MANN gave a statement of the outlines of the case as follows:

Some ten years ago a Mr. BOWEN owned a farm containing 252¾ acres of land in Millville, Cumberland Co., N. J. He died, leaving a widow and five children. The family lived on the farm for some time, and then moved and rented out the cultivated portion of the farm for $165 per annum. A short time since the family were induced to move to Gloucester, where it was supposed they could get employment in the factory. Being disappointed in this expectation, they moved to Camden. Up to this time the farm was entirely clear of incumbrance. The family had been in Camden but a short time when it became known that they were the possessors of this land, and it is alleged that an effort was started by interested parties to get Mrs. BOWEN to raise money by mortgage in order that the proceeds might be used for some purpose. This was successfully resisted. A prosecution was then started against the family by a party who were provoked by their disinclination to sell the property. They were persuaded to plead guilty, and they did so, and were sent to prison in Camden for non-payment of fines ($100,) and were incarcerated five or six weeks. While in prison they were again asked to sell the farm to raise the fine. They still refused. Mrs. BOWEN, however, got into debt to the amount of about $75, and this seems to have been the first step to effect the ruin of the family. After the release from prison they were brought to Philadelphia, and taken to Bedford-street. Here they remained two days, when, discovering the character of the street and neighborhood, they removed to the house of FRANCIS HUXLEY (one of the defendants,) in South street.

While at HUXLEY'S, Mr. MILLER, a friend of Mrs BOWEN, called upon her, knowing that she was distressed by the debt of $75 to the parties in Camden, and told her that if she was desirous of selling her property, he could procure a party willing to purchase. About that time HENRY MCMANUS, another defendant, called upon her and told her he had a plan by which the family could be relieved of all difficulty. He referred to a lawyer whom he had known from boyhood, who was good to the poor and who would not charge much; that he was very rich and would lend them money to live on while negotiations were pending for the sale of the property, if it was put in his hands. The family were then taken to the office of Mr. WILLIAM A. HUSBAND, where they met that gentleman, who expressed great pity for their situation, and proposed to become a protector to them if they placed the property in his possession for sale. Mrs. BOWEN still hesitated, and the matter was then dropped. Subsequently, Mr. MILLER called on Mrs. BOWEN in relation to his proposition for a purchase, but so soon as he made his appearance, Mr. HUXLEY went to Mr. HUSBAND and brought back from him a note to Mrs. BOWEN, instructing her to have nothing to do with Mr. MILLER. Mrs. BOWEN was induced to call again on Mr. HUSBAND, where an agreement was drawn up. Mrs. BOWEN had inquired what Mr. HUSBAND'S fee would be—whether $100 would be enough, and in reply he told her he could not tell, but he preferred to take his pay in the form of a per centage. She did not know the meaning of the term "per centage." Mr. HUSBAND explained that he sometimes got five, ten, twenty, thirty, forty, and fifty per cent., but he explained that the figures named in the agreement, the more money she would get. The agreement was then signed, by which Mr. HUSBAND was to receive fifty per cent. for his services.

The property is estimated to be worth $4,000, and the District-Attorney stated that it would be in evidence that Mr. HUSBAND fixed that price on it. During this time the family were living with HUXLEY, where pistols and knives were kept, and when Mr. MILLER would call Mr. HUXLEY would flourish a knife, and threaten that if he continued to come there he would be assaulted. A short time after the agreement was signed, a message was sent to Mrs. BOWEN to come to Mr. HUSBAND'S office—that the farm had been sold for $1,500, and she was needed to sign the papers. The daughters refused to go, asserting that the farm was worth much more, and they would not agree to the sale upon these terms. The clerk of Mr. HUSBAND was sent to bring the girls, and, when they still refused, Mr. HUXLEY took a cart-whip to drive them up, and they were threatened that if they did not go to the office they would be driven to the street, and sent to the Almshouse. They went to the office.

The property had been sold to PAUL B. ANTHONY, (another defendant,) and it is alleged that he was a party to the transaction. When the women at Mr. HUSBAND'S office were about to sign the papers, Mrs. BOWEN inquired how much Mr. HUSBAND was to receive for his fee, and he replied, "Good God Almighty! Madam, I can't answer a thousand questions at once; this has got to be settled first." The papers were signed, and Mrs. BOWEN received $700 for her share, Mr. HUSBAND retaining $800. Subsequently Mrs. BOWEN had to pay HUXLEY $100 for board; she had to pay the parties in Camden, and subsequently Mr. HUSBAND complained that there had been a mistake committed, and that $70 would have to be returned to the purchaser, and Mrs. BOWEN gave her share—$35. In this way her share was reduced to between $200 to $400 for a farm said to be worth $5,000.

The case will occupy several days. HUXLEY is not upon trial. How far the evidence sustains the allegations above made has not transpired.

The plaintiffs are very ignorant, and it may be that they will be tripped up in some of their developments.

Tragedy at Harrodsburgh, Ky.

A TRIPLE MURDER BY A SCHOOL-TEACHER.

A passenger on the Covington and Lexington Railroad informs the Cincinnati *Enquirer* that a terrible tragedy took place on the Bilboe's Mill Road, near Harrodsburgh, Ky., on Saturday evening, June 11. It appears that a man named EDWARD SCOTT, a school-teacher of much distinction in that part of the State, had married a widow TILFORD, daughter-in-law of the late Major TILFORD, of Lexington, Ky., and on the evening above named SCOTT entered the room where the family were sitting, and without saying a single word, drew a revolver and fired at Mr. JAMES TILFORD, aged 16 years, the shot taking effect in the breast and causing his death in a few hours. SCOTT then fired at EDWARD TILFORD, a lad 11 years of age, killing him instantly. At this juncture the children rushed screaming out of the room. As the family were flying in great consternation, SCOTT fired at Miss EMMA TILFORD, aged about 18 years, and she fell bleeding to the floor, and died the next morning. A younger Miss TILFORD was also shot in the arm. SCOTT pursued the remainder of the family, but they succeeded in eluding him, and escaped. All the children were those belonging to his wife. SCOTT ransacked the house from top to bottom, breaking and destroying everything in his reach, and fearful of being pursued by his neighbors, who had assembled to protect the family, he ran above stairs, fastened the trap-door, and cut loop-holes in the roof to fire upon his captors when they approached. After much manœuvering, he was felled by a blow from a neighbor, who came upon him in a different way from that which SCOTT anticipated. The murderer was then safely secured and lodged in jail, to wait an examination. When taken, SCOTT was found to be well armed with revolvers, two double-barreled shot guns, a United States musket, a hatchet and a butcher-knife; so that the horrible butchery of the helpless and unoffending family must have been coolly premeditated.

CONCERT SALOONS IN PHILADELPHIA PRESENTED.—The Grand Jury for the December term concluded its labors yesterday. The presentment states that the jurors have been in session twenty-eight days, during which time they have acted upon 456 bills of indictment, of which they have presented 297 true bills, and ignored 159. Reference is made to visits to the public institutions, and the Grand Jurors say that the County Prison should be relieved from the care of certain insane persons now confined there and who are more properly subjects for the Almshouse. At the Almshouse the Grand Jury found that 1,000 pairs of socks had been manufactured and contributed to the army. A play-ground is recommended for the insane patients at the Almshouse. The following reference is then made to the concert saloons now open in the city: "They regard as very injurious to the morals of the community the increase in the number of drinking and concert saloons, particularly where liquor is dealt out by women of doubtful character, to minors."

Judge ALLISON, in referring to this portion of the presentment said that the attention of the District Attorney would be called to the evil complained of, and as it was an indictable offence to sell liquor to minors, the parties might be reached by giving the names of the guilty parties to the District Attorney.

The parties having charge of the flag of truce boat returned on yesterday, and report the safe delivery of 148 Yankees to the Federal authorities at Newport's News.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 9
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 11
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 15
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Jan 22
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 22
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 25
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 1
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19

FROM AMERICA.

Hibernian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 8
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26

Departure of European Mails.

Mails for Europe will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*vid* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—THE managers of the Home, located at No. 32 East 30th-st., and No. 29 East 29th-st., call attention to the fact that they have NO AGENTS employed in soliciting funds. Parties reported from time to time as being seen from Maine to Minnesota and from Canada to Washington, asking aid for the "Home in 29th-st.," have no connection whatever with this Institution. Donations thankfully received as above.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BELLS NOS. 1 AND 2, can now be had in one volume. It contains nearly 500 tunes and hymns, and is the largest and best collection ever published in this country; 655,000 copies of both numbers have already been issued, and we are now selling 12,000 monthly. Schools having Bell No. 1 can exchange them for Bells Nos. 1 and 2. Price, bound, $30 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, $40 per 100; 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. HORACE WATERS, Agt., Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

SECOND SERMON ON THE SABBATH QUESTION.—Rev. Dr. HAGUE, of the Madison-av. Baptist Church, will preach on the *Authority of the Sabbath* in the 5th-av. Collegiate Church, corner of 29th st., NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, 26th inst. The series will be continued by Rev. Drs. GANSS, ADAMS, FOSTER and VINTON. By order of the Sabbath Committee.
NORMAN WHITE, Chairman.
R. S. COOK, Secretary.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, FIFTIETH-ST., between 1st and 2d avs. The lower part of the new "Sunday School Hall," erected for this Society, will be opened on SUNDAY, 26th inst. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. GEO. R. CROOKS, D. D.; at 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., and at 7 o'clock P. M., by Rev. JOHN MILEY, D. D. The Sunday School will be resumed at 2 o'clock P. M. Boys' meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, 30th inst., at 7 o'clock.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of 9th-st. and Avenue B. Rev. S. H. PLATT, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Mr. WEDDELL, of Brooklyn; at 3 P. M., by Rev. THOMAS MARSDEN, and at 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. PLATT. Subject for the Evening, the Great Problem of the Universe—*Why is Sin, and why are we Sinners?* Prayer meetings every evening next week.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH, AS usual, in the New Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. From twenty to thirty candidates will be received into the church, by the giving of the right hand of fellowship at the close of the morning sermon. In the EVENING the second lecture of the series on *M. de S's Spiritual Nature and Immortality.*

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER OF Madison and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. GURLEY. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. J. W. MCLANE, D. D. may be expected to preach on Sunday Evening service, at 7½ o'clock. The usual Monthly Meeting of the children of the Sunday School, in the Church, at 3 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHELSEA-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. THOMAS B. SMITH will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, at 7 o'clock, P. M. The third address to the Class-leaders of New-York and Brooklyn will be delivered by Rev. Bishop JANES, D. D., at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching every evening next week except Saturday.

THE GREAT TRIBULATION ABOUT 1864-5, Accompanying the Return of Christ, will be the subject of a discourse by Rev. M. BAXTER, at the Church of the Intercessor, 5th-st. and 3d-av., at 7 30 P. M., and at the Church of the Good Shepherd, 54th-st. and 2d-av. at 3 P. M., on SUNDAY; and at Philip's Hall, 45th-st and Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, at 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH A Sermon on the death of Mrs. Mary Ann Meredith, of California, on SUNDAY MORNING, in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner Broadway and 44th-st., at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, his second lecture to young men. Prayer meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

PREACHING IN FRENCH UP TOWN.—Rev. M. FIVAZ, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Dr. Parker's Church, west side of 4th-av., corner of 22d-st. The SUNDAY MORNING service, in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., is continued, as usual, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free at both places.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place. Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., an Assistant-Minister of Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free. The regular quarterly collection in aid of the Church will be made at each service TO-MORROW.

REV. E. D. HUNTINGTON, D. D., RECTOR of Emanuel Church, Boston, will preach in the church of the Ascension, (5th-av., corner of 11th-st.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 7½ o'clock, in behalf of the St. Luke's Hospital Association of the Church of the Ascension. A collection will be made in aid of that charity.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at half o'clock; Rev. T. W. LOCKLEY, at 3 P. M., and Rev. MR. HAYWOOD, at 7½ P. M. Preaching every evening next week at 7½ o'clock. The public invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. in the Church of the Puritans. Subject in the Evening—*The Guilt and Ruin of Our Government and Country, in attempting to save Slavery from Destruction.*

REV. A. H. VINTON, D. D., WILL PREACH in behalf of "St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females," on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, in the Church of Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av. Service commences at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made for the institution.

APPEALS TO THE YOUNG.—REV. E. G. BROOKS will give the next discourse of this series at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Subject—*Temptation.* Services at 3 o'clock. Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST 17TH street, north side, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park.—Dr. ABEL STEVENS, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

BAPTISM.—FIRST FREEWILL BAPTIST Church, 28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING by Rev. JAS. S. PHILLIPS; in the EVENING by Rev. DAVID GROSBECK. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptism at the close of the evening services.

REV. THOS. L. HARRIS WILL PREACH, on SUNDAY, in the large Chapel of the University, Washington-square. Subjects—Morning, *Epochs of Religion in the Soul*; Evening, *The Witness of Christ in the Human Spirit.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

I. O. OF O. F.—REV. NEWTON HESTON WILL preach a sermon to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, their families and friends, in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Order are particularly invited. Seats provided for strangers.

AT THE STATE-ST. CONGREGATIONAL Church, State-st., near Hoyt, Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, at the usual hours, by the Pastor, Rev. NEWTON HESTON. A special discourse at 3 o'clock P. M., to the I. O. of O. F., and their families and friends. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, looking for the speedy coming of Christ, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

THE FIFTH MONARCHY.—S. S. SNOW, MESSENGER of Christ, will preach in the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Present Distress and Perplexity of the Nations as Proof of the Speedy Advent of the Rightful Ruler.* Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, 17TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Services on LORD'S DAY, Jan. 26, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subjects: Morning, *The Church in Thyatira.* Evening, *The Civil Ruler a Minister of God.*

CHRIST'S PARABLES.—AT THE BLEECKER-st. Universalist Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider the *Parable of the Wheat and Tares* (Matt. 13.) Services also at 10½ A. M.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on SUNDAY, Jan. 26, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF the Atonement, 33d-st., corner of 2d-av.—Rev. M. E. WILLING, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rt. Rev. Bishop SOUTHGATE will preach on SUNDAY EVENING.

"OUR NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES" will be the subject of a discourse on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., by the Pastor, Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. WILLIAM P. CORBIT WILL preach in the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk-st., near Grand, on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and Rev. J. O. ROGERS in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

NEW BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN Chapel, between 45th and 46th sts. Rev. L. H. VAN DOREN, Minister, at 10½ A. M. The value of prayer at 3 P. M. *Cain and Abel*, to young men, at 7 P. M., by Rev. R. DAVIDSON, D. D.

REV. S. H. TYNG, Jr., WILL PREACH in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth st., near New Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING. All are welcome.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE WILL LECTURE in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, Jan. 26, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects: Morning—*Clairvoyance.* Evening—*Spiritualism in Palestine.*

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Murray Hill Baptist Church, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the Evening, seventh lecture to young men.

REV. B. PETERS GIVES HIS SECOND lecture to the young TO-MORROW EVENING. Subject, "*The Importance of Mental Culture.*" Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts., Williamsburgh.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—HAVING learned that a series of lectures are to be delivered at the Cooper Institute by the leading men of our nation, for the purpose of promoting patriotic sentiment, the proceeds to be devoted to the interest of our volunteers, by the Christian Alliance, we do hereby give our hearty indorsement of such a series of lectures, and commend them to the public generally as worthy of their confidence and support.

George Opdyke,	A. D. Gillette,
Peter Cooper,	J. B. Hagany,
W. Allen Butler,	J. Cotton Smith,
B. W. Bonney,	T. E. Vermilye,
Wm. C. Noyes,	A. H. Vinton,
D. Dudley Field,	Abel Stevens,
Gardner Spring,	H. E. Montgomery,
Wm. Hague,	W. M. Evarts,
Asa D. Smith,	D. F. Tiemann.

The first of the series will be delivered MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, by Hon. D. S. DICKINSON. Subject—*Our Nation, its Perils and its Hopes.*

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. GOSS, of the Christian Alliance, will preach to young men, strangers, and the public generally, at the Lecture Room of Barnum's Museum, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The room has been given by the proprietor for this purpose. Seats free.

REV. G. T. FLANDERS, SECOND UNIVERSALIST Society, 11th-st., 2d-av., will deliver on SUNDAY EVENING, a lecture on *Thomas Whittemore, the Self-made Man.* Rev. E. G. BROOKS will preach in the morning. Public freely invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. MR. HOWARD, of Flatbush, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Prayer Meeting before evening service, commencing at 6 o'clock.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS.—LAMARTINE Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av, every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Dr. A. N. SHERMAN will lecture next SUNDAY EVENING.

REV. JAMES A. SKINNER WILL PREACH TO-MORROW in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. BISHOP JANES WILL PREACH in the 2d-av. M. E. Church, corner of 115th-st., Harlem, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let, with board, a furnished front room, with gas and fire, to a gentleman and wife for $8 per week. Also, a hall bedroom to a single gentleman. References required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERman family, occupying a first-class house, at No. 29 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., would let a few elegantly furnished Rooms, with excellent board, (French style,) to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. French and English spoken: references exchanged.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family or single persons at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. No Secessionists need apply.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily would let, with board, a large, nicely furnished front room, with pantry, on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or to a single gentleman. Reference required. No. 64 West Warren st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE pleasant large room in third story, with good board; dinner at 1 and warm supper at 6 o'clock. Bath-room and gas. Apply at No. 15 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO MEET SOME nice little family, occupying permanently a modern-built house, who would let pleasant unfurnished rooms, (connecting,) with full board for his mother (an elderly lady) and partial board for himself; would expect only the plainest home fare, and leave the family privacy undisturbed; economy requisite; no objection to paying in advance; location, vicinity of Clinton-av. and Fort Green, south of Myrtle-av., or Brooklyn Heights, overlooking the Bay. Address A. Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITH full board, for a small family, in or near 8th-av., not above 23d-st., with a family where no other boarders are taken. An entire private table required. This is an excellent opportunity for a family wishing to reduce expenses, as a fair price will be paid for suitable accommodations. References exchanged. Address R., Box No. 4564 Post-office.

WANTED—A SINGLE ROOM, WITH FULL board, first or second story, on Broadway, 5th or Madison-avs., between 14th and 40th sts.; preferred; price $7 or $8, payable at the end of the month. Address Dr. S., Station G, Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.—ROOMS NEWly furnished, and in very nice order, with bath, gas, &c., to be let with or without board, in a private family, where the French and English languages are spoken. Apply at No. 42 St. Mark's-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET EN SUITE —The entire second floor of the private house No. 50 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, suitable for a family, with private table, if desired. The house is first class, and beautifully located between Lexington and 4th avs.

BOARD WANTED IN HARLEM.—FOR A gentleman, wife, child and nurse; will furnish their own rooms if desired. Address R. T. W., Box No. 2,075 New-York Post-office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia sts. Situation very desirable; five minutes of Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITH BOARD, can be obtained at No. 233 4th-av., for either single gentlemen or family. All modern improvements in the house. Cars and stages pass the door. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—A BEDROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR, with gas and water fixtures, use of bath, etc., at No. 342 4th-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, IN A PRIVATE family, at No. 46 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

TO LET.

LIGHT ROOMS,
and steady power,
at low rates,
By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st. will be let low to a good tenant; the location is one of the best and most central in New-York. Inquire on the premises, of JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO RENT OR LEASE—BY C. C. PINCKNEY No. 72 Wall-st., No. 4 Depau-row, for dwelling or business; No. 225 West 27th-st., 3-story dwelling; four lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., for manufacturing purposes.

TO CABINET-MAKERS.—TO LET, ON Broadway, an old established stand, consisting of three large floors; rent to suit the times.
S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

TO LET—AN OFFICE ELIGIBLY SITUATED. Apply to C. PAULSON, No. 76 Reade-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A GENtleman, having recently lost his wife, wishes to rent his house, containing ten rooms, well located in Brooklyn, to a small, responsible, careful family, and board with them. Address, for three days, BROOKS, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

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LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED FROM THE FARM OF A. A. FULLERS, Middle Village, Newtown, L. I., on the night of the 10th inst., a small ROAN MARE, lame in the left shoulder. Whoever has found said mare, by addressing a line to the farm, or to JOSEPH LLOYD, No. 171 West 30th-st., New York will be liberally rewarded.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

SEWING MACHINE WANTED—A GOOD second-hand Wheeler & Wilson preferred, very low for cash. Call at No 58 Maiden-lane, up stairs, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, who has lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as chambermaid or as housemaid; does up linen in style; makes herself generally useful; wages $6, in a small family. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 92 West 19th-st., near the 6th-av., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid alone. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 362 7th-av., near West 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook; would be willing to assist with the washing; understands all kinds of meats, soups, fish, pastry and game, bread and biscuit; can get up dinners in French or Spanish style; no objection to go in the country or in a hotel or boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 160 East 31st-st., near 2d-av., for 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; she has lived with the best of families, in the country and City; she perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches. Call at No. 178 East 17th-st., Room No. 6, for two days.

AS COOK.—A VERY EXPERIENCED AMERICAN woman wishes to engage as above; understands pies and pastries of every description; also meats, soups, and vegetables of all kinds, or is perfectly capable of taking a housekeeper's place; satisfactory reference given. Apply at Ackerman's, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook, by a respectable Protestant woman; understands meats, soups and jellies, baking and pastry, also English and French dishes; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 220 East 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches: soups, meats, pastry and game, and is an excellent baker; the best of reference given from highly respectable families now in the City. Call for two days at No. 83 West 25th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; no one need apply who wishes any other work done; has the best City reference. Call at No. 359 6th-av., corner 22d-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a colored woman, who is a professed cook and understands French, Spanish and American cooking in all its branches; no objection to a respectable boarding-house. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway. Good City references will be given.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation in a private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 123 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room. Best City reference given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PLAIN cook, or to do general housework, by a respectable Protestant woman, with the best City references. Can be seen for two days, at the house of her late employer, No. 74 East 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; would take a situation as head cook in a boarding-house; best references given. Call, for two days, at No. 131 26th-st., near 2d-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; the best of City references can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 787 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS a situation as cook and to assist with the washing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; good City reference. Can be seen for 2 days, if not engaged, at 79 West 28th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small family. Can be seen at No. 311 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., 2d floor, front room. Best references given.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable woman wishes a situation to do general housework in a small family, and is willing to devote her leisure hours to sewing. Country no object. Call for three days at No. 126 Liberty-st., top floor, back room.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation in city or country, as to do good plain cooking; is an excellent wash and fine ironer, makes nice bread; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 158 6th-av., 1st floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED American woman wishes a situation in some good, respectable family as housekeeper or to do any kind of housework; is capable and willing to do anything belonging to household affairs; good references given; wages no object. Address, for two days, B. H., No. 48 Carmine-st.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation; is a good plain cook and can wash and do up linen in good order. Can be well recommended. Apply at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant woman wishes a situation as laundress; understands her business thoroughly, and has excellent references from her last employer, with whom she has lived four years. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 169 Grand-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best private families. Call at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th

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Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

WANTED,
ADRIATIC Fire Insurance Stock.
ARCTIC Fire Insurance Stock.
CENTRAL PARK Fire Insurance Stock.
HOME Fire Insurance Stock.
PARK Fire Insurance Stock.
PHOENIX Fire Insurance Stock.
CITIZENS Gas Light Company's Stock.
Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 52 William-st.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold, at the Board of Brokers, for cash or on time.

GOVERNMENT CLAIM OFFICE.
Ordnance, Quartermaster's and Navy Claims, promptly Collected or Negotiated. ROBERT SEWELL, 72 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of the charter:

Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1861	$157,877 44
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1861, inclusive	522,308 23
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$680,185 67
This Company has issued no policies except on cargo and freight for the voyage.	
No risks have been taken upon time, or upon hulls of vessels.	
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above	$389,093 48
Less Return Premiums	73,189 34
Net Earned Premiums	$515,394 14
Paid for Losses, including an estimate of Claims ascertained but not yet due, less Savings, &c	$336,696 37
Re-Insurance, Taxes, Commissions and Expenses	76,842 36 $413,538 73
Net Profits	$101,855 41
The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1861, were as follows, namely:	
Cash in Bank	$88,376 90
United States, New-York City Banks, and other Stocks	498,461 20
Loans on Stocks drawing interest	93,668 63
	$675,506 73
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	220,514 72
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums	21,502 50
Scripts of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies, Re-Insurance, and other Claims due the Company, estimated at	25,649 48
Total Assets	$943,173 43

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next.

Also, resolved, that a dividend of TEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec 31, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 8th of April next.

By order of the Board.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	WM. LECONEY,
A. C. RICHARDS,	J. K. MYERS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	A. WESSON,
W. M. RICHARDS,	WM. KENT,
G. D. B. GILLESPIE,	DAVID H. MORGAN,
C. E. MILNOR,	BYRON SHERMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	JEHIAL READ,
FREDERICK B. BETTS,	JOHN A. BARTOW,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	A. S. BARNES,
SANFORD COBB, Jr.,	J. E. HANFORD,
W. H. MELLEN,	THOMAS EAKIN,
B. W. RUDD,	ALEX. EARLE,
C. HADDEN,	E. L. ATHERTON,
L. P. MORTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
F. W. MEYER,	GEORGE C. WETMORE,
JOHN B. ARTHUR,	P. H. VANDERVOOT.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM M. LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862, and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London, to that party desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 2d day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.—AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz:

James H. Inkley,	Alfred Pearson,
James Irwin,	R. W. Howes,
James S. Petrie,	Francis Brown,
Jno. McKesson,	George Warren,
J. T. B. Maxwell,	James L. Todd,
H. W. Belcher,	Wm. C. Barrett,
Francis Tomes, Jr.,	A. P. DePeyster,
Jno. Tappin,	Alden Sampson,
F. A. Conkling,	S. C. Southmayd,
Henry Austice,	Solomon Banta,
Chas. H. Wimerding,	Jno. H. Macy,
Henry Demarest,	James Rogers,
W. S. Hanford,	Geo. W. Clark,
P. Kemble Paulding,	Jno. Wilson,
Junius A. Fuller,	Wm. A. Ponds.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously re-elected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President, for the ensuing year.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable June 1, next, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Imo., 7th, 1862.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of First and Second Mortgage First Section Bonds, or coupons of the same will receive a communication of importance to them, if they will send their address to the undersigned, at Boston, immediately, also stating number and kind of bonds or coupons held.
JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.—ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.—NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the bank on MONDAY, Feb. 3. Poll open from 10 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order,
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVENteen Directors of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 7 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1862.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of February next, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer *pro tem.*

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three inspectors of election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1862, at their banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned has this day taken into partnership Mr. C. M. RUTTER, a member of the Board of Brokers. The business will be conducted as heretofore, at No. 41 Pine-st., under the name of EUGENE THOMSON & CO.
EUGENE THOMSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1862.—ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE Company Stock, cheap, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TO LOAN.—SUMS OF $7,000, $4,000, TWO SUMS of $3,000, $1,400, and larger amounts, on New-York property. ROBERT FERGUSON, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 447 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?
RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, Cor. Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A SEMIannual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on the first of February next. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 25th inst. till February 1.
By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 409 HUDSON-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the first day of February next. The transfer-books are closed until that day.
By order.
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY next, Jan. 20.
The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1862.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. till day of payment, inclusive.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 40 Wall-st. A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.
JAN. 15, 1862.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOSEPH S. HAWKINS, DAVID LOGAN and CHARLES H. BUCKMASTER, plaintiffs, against —— COSBY and —— ANDERSON, copartners, under the firm of Cosby & Anderson, defendants. Summons.—To the above-named defendants—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty-two cents, with interest from the 4th day of June, 1861, besides the costs of this action. Dated Dec. 6, 1861.
MAN & PARSONS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The said complaint was filed in the office of said Clerk on the 13th day of December, 1861.
MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
d14-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.
EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WM. McMURRAY,
GEORGE G. BYRON.
Executors.
au24-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY S. LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. Francis Walton, No. 41 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.
EMILY F. LEWIS, Executrix.
EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.
s14-law6mS*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.

ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.
RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name and firm of KIRTLAND, & CO., for the purpose of transacting a General Banking, Exchange Brokerage and Collection Business, at No. 9 Wall-st.
GEO. KIRTLAND,
C. KIRTLAND.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1862.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE PAINE CELEBRATION ON A NEW basis, involving economy, intellect, elegance and amusement, on the 29th inst. A meeting is called by G. VALE, at his office, corner of Pearl and Frankfort sts., (entrance in Frankfort,) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 11. He will be glad to meet his old friends, and enemies if he have any.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK INFIRMARY FOR INDIGENT WOMEN AND CHILDREN, will be held at the Infirmary, No. 126 2d-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at 7½ o'clock. All friends of the institution are cordially invited to attend.
M. TRIMBLE, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

COLUMBIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital	$200,000

With a handsome surplus safely invested.
Last Dividend, four per cent. in cash to Stockholders, and
Fifty per cent. in Scrip to Policy-holders entitled to participate.
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, President.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

SKATES.

COSTELLO'S PATENT SKATES—REQUIRing no straps, and easily adjusted to the shoe, for ladies and gentlemen, sold at SLATER'S shoe stores, No. 858 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.
The United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, Noon, precisely.
Passengers are requested to procure their passports before going on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.
The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER will sail for Cork and Liverpool, as an extra ship, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 28th inst., from Pier No. 44 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.
Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them, if they call for instructions at the Company's offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, Feb. 8.

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates: New-York to Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $80 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY	Jan. 7, 1862	MONDAY	March 3
TUESDAY	Feb. 4, 1862	SATURDAY	March 29

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, B. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 30th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN will run a P. M. connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF HOURS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Nunsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or public or military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 16. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—JANUARY.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed'nday, Jan. 22, 8 A.M.	Wednesday, Jan. 22, 12 M.
Thursday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
Friday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Jan. 25, 2:40 P.M.	Monday, Jan. 27, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Jan. 28, 2 P. M.	Wed'nday, Jan. 29, 8 A. M.
Wed'nday, Jan. 29, 2:40 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 30, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Jan. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Jan. 31, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 1, 9:30 P. M.	

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 2 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (36th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences.
The anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia,, injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEWITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK,
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free anywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East

THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRING.

Additional Interesting Details of the Engagement.

The Rebel Force Estimated at Ten Thousand Men.

GREAT GALLANTRY OF THE NATIONAL TROOPS.

Zollicoffer Shot Through the Heart, at the Head of his Staff, by Col. Fry.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 24.

This morning's papers contain full accounts of the battle of Mill Spring. It was a fair open battle. The rebels fought well, and were overcome only by superior fighting on our side. According to their own account, the rebel force consisted of ten infantry regiments, three batteries and some cavalry, altogether about 10,000 men. They fought in bush-whacking style from ravines and behind trees, bushes and rocks. The brunt of the battle devolved on the Fourth Kentucky, Second Minnesota, Ninth Ohio and Tenth Indiana. For nearly three hours the roar of musketry was kept up. Shortly after 11 o'clock, Col. HASKIN succeeded in flanking the enemy on the extreme right, when the Ninth Ohio and Second Minnesota charged with the bayonet, with triumphant yells, which broke the rebel ranks, and the rout began. They fled pell-mell to their camp, strewing the road with muskets, blankets, overcoats and knapsacks, and abandoned two guns and caissons Gen. ZOLLICOFFER was shot through the heart at the head of his staff, by Col. FRY, of the Fourth Kentucky. It appears that Gen. ZOLLICOFFER lost his way in the bushes, and suddenly emerged before Col. FRY, who was accompanied by some staff officers. The two parties mustook each other for friends, and approached within a few yards of each other, when, finding their mutual mistake, both halted and prepared for a hand to hand conflict. One of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER's aids shot at Col. FRY but only brought his horse down. The National Colonel immediately drew his six shooter and brought Gen. ZOLLICOFFER from his saddle at the first fire. The rebel staff deserted their chief's body, which was taken to Somerset the day after the battle.

An East Tennesscean, writing to the *Commercial*, says:

"All the credit and honor of this battle is due to the Tenth Indiana, the Ninth Ohio, the Fourth Kentucky and the Second Minnesota regiments, for they did all the fighting single-handed, with the exception of what support they received from the artillery. They all fought nobly, and never wavered from their fixed determination to gain the victory. The combatants were so near each other at one time that the powder from the discharged pieces burnt their faces.

FIRST REPORTS RECEIVED IN LOUISVILLE.

From the Journal, Jan. 21.

Gen. THOMAS telegraphs to Gen. BUELL at headquarters in this city, from the field, that on Friday night the rebels under ZOLLICOFFER came up to the Federal encampment, near Webb's Cross Roads, and at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning made an attack in force. They were promptly met by the command of Gen. THOMAS, and at the time he telegraphed the rebel Gen. FELIX K. ZOLLICOFFER and BAILIE PEYTON were killed, and the whole enemy's force in full retreat to their encampment between White Oak Creek and the Cumberland River. This intelligence was received by the new telegraphic line just opened by the military authorities to Somerset, and is a very good beginning.

Gen. THOMAS followed up the retreating rebels to their intrenchments, and his men, after night closed upon their victory, slept on their arms until daylight to complete their work, but the rebels took advantage of the darkness to cross to the southern side of the river, and upon reaching a place of supposed safety they scattered in all directions. But we do not think they can escape. There are from seven to ten Federal regiments which were thrown across the Cumberland some days since, to intercept the retreat of the rebels, when their nest behind White Oak Creek should have been broken up. Unless they divide themselves up into squads and find their way into Tennessee by unfrequented paths, they must all be entrapped, and the loyal Tennesseeans are like an avenging Nemesis upon their tracks, knowing every road and every mountain defile by which escape is possible.

Their retreat was so complete a panic that they did not attempt to destroy anything, or they were fearful of burning their stores lest the blaze of conflagration should light the Federal forces to a renewed attack, and they quailed before the firebrand of last night from which they knew that act would bring down upon them. All their artillery, twelve pieces, and ammunition, upwards of eighty wagons and harness, all their commissary and quartermaster's stores and camp equipage fell into our hands. Gen. THOMAS certifies to the good conduct of our men, and the whole nation will recho its plaudits to Gen. THOMAS, who has given to the Federal arms the most brilliant success since the rebellion broke out.

The evacuation of the enemy's intrenchments took place on Sunday night, and yesterday morning Gen. THOMAS advanced to assault him, and found the prey flown. The rebel loss is estimated by different persons at from two to four hundred, but no official intelligence has yet been obtained on that point. The mortality on the part of our friends is not stated either, but we cannot expect such a brilliant success without the loss of some valuable lives.

HOW IT LOOKED IN LOUISVILLE.

From the Democrat, Jan. 21.

This is the most complete rout the rebels have yet experienced, and coming as it does upon the heels of MARSHALL'S flight in Eastern Kentucky, will carry terror and dismay through all rebeldom. If new Generals THOMAS and SCHOPF, with Col. MUDSON'S brigade, will cross the Cumberland at the earliest possible moment and push down into Tennessee and Albany, they can take possession of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and cut off all communication between the forces in Virginia and in West Tennessee, while those now at Columbus and Bowling Green will have all to do they can possibly want to keep their intrenchments. If BOYLE'S brigade should join the others, they might, after taking the railroad, move west upon Nashville and take it, with force enough to hold it against any attack. We presume, however, that Gen. BUELL will manage the affair in a proper manner, and with promptness.

FROM COL. McCOOK.

The Cincinnati *Times* says: The first dispatch received here from those engaged in the gallant fight of Saturday morning, near Somerset, is the following, from R. L. McCOOK, Colonel of the Ninth Ohio Regiment:

SOMERSET, Ky., Tuesday, Jan. 21.

To J. B. Stallo:

My wound is painful but not dangerous. Three balls passed through my horse, a fourth cut my overcoat, and the fifth hit me. Telegraph my friends, that they need not be uneasy about me. I will write.

R. L. McCOOK.

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes the following private letter, written by a soldier in Col. McCook's Brigade, who was in the recent fight with ZOLLICOFFER:

CAMP NEAR ZOLLICOFFER, Monday, Jan. 13, 1862.

DEAR MOTHER: Dixie Land at last, but I do not think I could consent to live and die in this part of Dixie. This is the poorest country I have ever been in, and I am sure I never saw such roads. For the last three days we have not made more than six miles a day. I know you are very anxious to know my whereabouts. When we left Lebanon we knew not our destination. Before we reached Columbia we heard that we were after ZOLLICOFFER.

We have had a very easy march, never going more than twelve miles a day. We are now within fifteen miles of ZOLLICOFFER. I think we will leave this in the morning. Scouts are coming into camp every hour, bringing important information. The enemy is very strongly intrenched eight miles southwest of Somerset, on the Cumberland River, right against a big bluff, and has intrenchments thrown up four miles up and down the river. There is, however, a large opening at each end of this. We expect to get position for our cannon on a hill this side of the river, and shell his camp. We have twenty pieces of rifle cannon, and two large twenty-four pound Parrot guns. ZOLLICOFFER's force is about fourteen thousand; his men armed with shot-guns and old rifles. Our force is about fifteen thousand. I understand that our brigade is to be a reserve. I think this will be the last you will hear of this rebel General. We will fix him so that he cannot get away from us. I do not think the attack will be made before a week. I received your letter of the 31st while marching, and dropped out of rank to read it. It did me much good, and made my knapsack a great deal lighter.

I cannot help feeling sad to-night. I am sitting in my tent, with a large fire in the centre. There are four others writing home like myself. Some of us may never write again, but we all live in hope. I will send this to-morrow if possible. I must now close. Good bye. I trust it will not be the last time I will write these words. Good bye, dear mother.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Correspondence Between Gen. Halleck and the Rebel Price—The Rights of Bridge-burners and Guerillas Discussed.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 23.

The following correspondence has taken place between Gens. PRICE and HALLECK:

HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI STATE GUARD, SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 12, 1862.

GENERAL: I have received information that you, as Major-General Commanding this Department, have either ordered or allowed the arrest of citizens in pursuit of their usual and peaceful avocations, and that men, officers and privates belonging to this army have been taken prisoners on the Kansas border and conveyed to Fort Leavenworth, and as such, and for no other established offence or crime, have been shot.

In some cases I have learned that my discharged soldiers have been subject to the same thing, whenever and wherever they have shown themselves, and that in others, they have been by military coercion forced into a servitude unknown to international and civilized usages in such cases.

I have obtained information that individuals and parties of men, specially appointed and instructed by me to destroy railroads, culverts and bridges, by tearing them up, burning, etc., have been arrested and subjected to general court-martial, for alleged crimes, which all the laws of warfare heretofore recognized by the civilized world have regarded as distinctly proper and lawful.

I have learned that such persons, when tried, if convicted of the offence or offences as stated, are viewed as lawful subjects for capital punishment.

These statement I cannot believe to be correct. But let us understand each other on this subject. Do you intend to continue the arrest of citizens engaged in their ordinary peaceful pursuits, and to treat them as traitors and rebels? If so, will you make exchanges with me for such as I may or will make for similar cases?

Do you intend to regard members of this army as persons deserving of death, whenever and wherever they may be captured? or will you extend to them the recognized rights of prisoners of war, by the code of civilized warfare?

Do you regard the destruction of important roads for the transportation of facilities for military purposes as the legal right of a belligerent?

Do you intend to regard men whom I have specially dispatched to destroy roads, burn bridges, tear up culverts, etc., as amenable to an enemy's Court-martial, or will you have them tried, as usual, by the proper civil authorities, according to the statutes of the State? (Signed) STERLING PRICE,

Major-General Commanding the Department of the Missouri.

GEN. HALLECK'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.

GEN. STERLING PRICE, COMMANDING, &c.: General, your letter, dated Springfield Jan. 12, is received. The troops of which you complain on the Kansas frontiers and at Fort Leavenworth are not under my command. In regard to them I respectfully refer you to Major-Gen. DAVID HUNTER, commanding the Department of Kansas, headquarters Fort Leavenworth. You also complain that individuals and parties of men specially appointed and instructed by you to destroy railroad culverts and bridges, by tearing them up, burning, &c., have been arrested and subjected to general court-martial for the alleged crimes. This statement is in the main correct. When individuals and parties of men violate the laws of war they will be tried, and, if found guilty, will certainly be punished, whether acting under your special appointment and instructions or not. You must be aware, General, that no order of yours can save from punishment spies, marauders, robbers, incendiaries, guerrilla bands, &c., who violate the laws of war. You cannot give immunity to crimes. But let us fully understand each other on this point. If you send armed forces, wearing the garb of soldiers, and duly organized and enrolled as legitimate belligerents to destroy railroad bridges, &c., as a military act, we shall kill them if possible in open warfare; or if we capture them we shall treat them as prisoners of war. But it is well understood that you have sent numbers of your adherents in the garb of peaceful citizens and under false pretences through our lines in to Northern Missouri to rob and destroy property of Union men, and burn and destroy railroad bridges, thus endangering the lives of thousands, and this, too, without military necessity or possible military advantage. Moreover, peaceful citizens of Missouri, quietly working on their farms, have been instigated by your emissaries to take up arms as insurgents, and rob, plunder and commit arson and murder. They do not even act under the garb of soldiers, but under false pretences and in the guise of private citizens. You certainly will not pretend that men guilty of such crimes, although specially appointed and instructed by you, are entitled to the rights and immunities of ordinary prisoners of war. If you do, will you refer me to a single authority on the laws of war which recognizes such a claim. I am daily expecting instructions respecting the exchange of prisoners of war. I will communicate with you on that subject as soon as they are received. (Signed) H. W. HALLECK,

Major-General Commanding Department.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

An order has been received from the War Department to discharge the bandsmen of the First Infantry, who were taken prisoners in Texas, and came North about six months ago. All the members of the band have accordingly been discharged, except Mr. DUNLEAVY, the Bandmaster, who is absent on furlough. When these men came from Texas, several of them applied for their discharge, but no notice has been taken of their applications until now.

The band of the Twelfth Infantry, at Fort Hamilton, now numbers twelve members. They practice every day, and the officers are anxious to have the band completed as soon as possible. The first battalion of this regiment is exercised at battalion drill as often as the weather permits. The young officers are drilled every day by Major CLITZ, the commanding officer, and have also to attend "school," where they recite the tactics, and are otherwise posted in their respective duties.

The following is a corrected list of the vessels belonging to Capt. PORTER's mortar flotilla, now at the Yard. Some of them are taking in stores, others are receiving their 13-inch mortars, and others taking in shot, shell, &c.:

Barkentine Horace Beals.	Schooner O. H. Lee,
Brig Sea Foam.	Schooner Sophrona,
Schooner Sidney C. Jones,	Schooner Para,
Schooner M. J. Carlton,	Schooner Dan. Smith,
Schooner M. Vassar, Jr.,	Schooner Sarah Bruen,
Schooner Arletta,	Schooner A. Hauton,
Schooner Orvetta,	Schooner Henry Janes,
Schooner Wm. Bacon,	Schooner Norfolk Packet.

The side-wheel steamer *Octorara* will be the flagship of this mortar fleet.

The schooner *M. Vassar, Jr.*, was put into commission at 1 o'clock yesterday, when she was turned over to Acting-Master in command, SAVAGE, by First Lieut. COOPER, of the Navy-yard. The *Vassar* hauled into the stream directly after being put into commission.

The new gunboat *Owasco* has also hauled into the stream, where she will receive her powder.

The sloop-of-war *Richmond* hauled out of the dry dock yesterday, and will at once commence taking in stores and make ready for sea with the least possible delay.

THE IROQUOIS.

The United States gunboat *Iroquois* was at St. Thomac on Jan. 4, coaling. The United States gunboat *Quaker City* sailed from that port on Jan. 4 on a cruise.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST CONNECTICUT BATTERY.

The First Battery of Connecticut embarked yesterday on board the ship *Ellwood Walter* for Port Royal. Accompanying the battery are 134 horses. The total number of men is 154. Nearly ten tons of ammunition have been sent with the battery.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. STURGIS.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, Jan. 24.

Gen. O. D. STURGIS passed through this city or Washington *via* Philadelphia. He gives a hopeful account of affairs in the West.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Debate in the Assembly on the Taxation Resolutions from the Committee of Ways and Means—Speeches of Messrs. Hulburd and Havens, Speaker Raymond and others—Evening Session, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 24, 1862.

After the House had transacted some routine business, it took up the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means, urging direct taxation as the best means of sustaining Government credit, which were the special order of the day.

Several bills of interest were, however, among those noticed. The Passenger and Baggage Express Company bill seems to have very phœnix-like qualities and to arise with undiminished vigor from every overthrow. Notice was given of its introduction again under a new name, and, let us hope, with decidedly new features. Otherwise I do not think the House is likely to be ravished with its beauties. Mr. BUSH, of New-York, gave notice of a bill to enlarge the powers of Grand Juries; Mr. McCABE of bills to amend the acts in relation to District Courts, and to legalize certain contracts in regard to streets in your city; and Mr. O'BRIEN of an act to prohibit rebels from instituting any suit in the Courts of this State.

The question being upon the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. HULBURD, Chairman of the Committee, took the floor, and, in an elaborate, able, and sometimes eloquent address, of an hour and a half, urged the utility and necessity of the policy which they embodied. He began by saying that we must now be guided, not by new lights of untried utility, but by the good old lamps of steadily burning light, which experience has tried and found most useful. He spoke of the magnitude of the crisis now upon us, and the necessity that it involved of comprehensive, broad and statesmanlike measures. We must not trust to temporary makeshifts, but must inaugurate a policy far-reaching as well as sound.

He spoke in no spirit of hostility to the Administration, but he thought one of two alternatives was presented by the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury, either what he would call Government banknotes, or Treasury demand notes. In regard to the first, he pursued much the same line of argument that the Superintendent of the Banking Department holds in his report, and which I outlined to you in one of my first letters, viz., the competition of securities, between the United States stocks and State stocks, and the consequent depreciation of the latter, entailing a loss upon the banks, which it is not right to inflict, since they purchased their present securities in good faith, and according to the demands of existing laws. To the issue of demand notes, promises to pay, without a substantial and adequate specie basis, he was wholly opposed, and devoted much time to a proof, by historical reference,—to Revolutionary history, that of the war of 1812, and that of this State,—that such a policy had always failed. Its tendency is to inflate the money market, to raise the price of every article, necessaries and luxuries, alike, and to purchase present relief at the cost of vast pecuniary sacrifices. He then took up the resolutions in order, advocating especially that one which proposed to devote a quarter of the proceeds of the contemplated tax to a sinking fund for the future, even if gradual, redemption of the debt. This, he claimed, was the basis of the financial system of New-York—under which she had been able to complete her vast network of magnificent and costly internal improvements, without an accumulation of a heavy debt, or the impairing of the State credit—save once, when, for a brief period, she departed from her established policy, only to return to it when she found that her departure was plunging her finances into inextricable confusion.

In explanation of the resolution, averring that this tax should be made permanent, he said that, by a permanent tax, he did not mean an everlasting or perpetual tax, but only one which should last while our present necessities demanded it, and not be dependent upon the whim or caprice of some one Congressional session. And he thought that the Committee did not underrate the wisdom, the sagacity, or the patriotism of the great State of New-York when they asserted, as they did in these resolutions, her willingness to bear her full share of all the burdens, taxes and sacrifices, necessary to put down this rebellion and sustain the Government. Recurring again to the imminence of the crisis and the importance of being prepared, by a sound financial policy, for a prolonged struggle if need be, he spoke of the threatening position of England, of her Pharisaism and unnatural position toward us, of the probability, if any nation attempted to break our blockade, of a universal war, and finally, of his abiding faith that out of all these clouds and tempestuous storms, the good old Ship of State would come forth safely. Of course, it is impossible, within the limits of a brief letter like this, to attempt anything more than the barest skeleton of such a speech, and I have attempted nothing more.

The debate was continued by Mr. HAVENS, of Essex, who most cordially approved the general tenor of the resolutions, and proposed an amendment to one of them, giving it a more distinct direction to the present crisis of affairs; by Mr. RAYMOND, who, while approving their general spirit, still thought them rather too stringent in their assertions, and proposed such amendments as should tone them down somewhat, and give the Legislature more latitude to indorse any other feasible plan, which might secure the approbation of the General Government; and by Mr. LUDDINGTON, who gave them his most emphatic indorsement. Then, after some skirmishing as to when the House should consider them again, and as to how long it should adjourn, when it did adjourn, it was finally decided to continue their discussion this evening, and to take a recess until then. The resolutions will, in substance, be passed by an almost unanimous vote, but will doubtless receive some modification of their present form. The members seem to appreciate their importance, and the discussion thus far has been marked by much earnestness.

H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 24.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Concerning the Erie Railroad; to prohibit County Treasurers from using the State money; relative to the United States Deposit Fund; and to increase the duty on Salt.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. FREER—To define the duties of State Prison Inspectors.

Mr. MURPHY—Amending the act to consolidate the cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, and the town of Bushwick into one Municipal Government, and to incorporate the same. It provides, among other objects, the abolishing the Spring election, a change in the mode of election of City Supervisors, the creation of a new bureau in charge of a Commissioner of Taxes, and five Assessors, a limitation of the expenses of the Fire Department, the confining the Common Council to Legislative powers, and making a Board for the purpose of letting out all contracts, reducing expenses in opening streets, and also the amount included in taxes and assessment for the expenses of taxation from five to three per cent., dispensing with the Deputy Collector of taxes, regulating the payment of judgments against the city and preventing the revenues of the city from being expended for any other purpose, declaring the Common Council to be trustees of the property funds, and liable to restraint by any tax-payer from committing waste of such property; giving relief to parties effected by illegal assessments, repealing the law authorizing the issue of bonds of the city for local improvements, and authorizing *per diem* compensation to members of the Common Council, of $3 for each meeting of the Common Council or of any Committee, not exceeding $300 for any year to each Alderman, with minor provision looking to the greater efficiency of the different departments of the City Government.

BILLS PASSED.

To increase the powers of Notaries Public.

Mr. PRUYN introduced a resolution to direct the Judiciary Committee to report a general law authorizing aliens to hold and convey real estate under such restrictions as may be deemed proper. Laid on the table.

The resolution to adjourn till Monday evening was lost by the casting vote of the Lieutenant-Governor.

A resolution was introduced to allow the Clerk of the Committee on Claims to employ a clerk.

After some opposition it was adopted, together with a resolution appointing a Committee to inquire what clerkships the Senate can dispense with.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 24.

Mr. HULBURD reported the bill to amend the annual appropriation act of 1861.

The bill to authorize the Supervisors of Kings County to raise a fund to pay the expenses for the relief of the families of volunteers was reported favorably; also to provide for the education of children of the poor-house.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD—To incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Baggage Express Company.

Mr. McMULLEN—To regulate the searching fees of the County Clerk's office in New-York. It provides that the Clerk of the County of New-York shall be entitled to charge and receive in making searches in his office as follows: For searching the dockets of judgments and decrees and transcript of the same, five cents per folio, without reference to the number of names, and no charge shall hereafter be made for returning in his search any judgment or other matter of lien, or for searching for any papers in his office.

SEC. 2. Section three of the act hereby named shall read as follows:

"The said Clerk shall have the power to nominate, and the Board of Supervisors of said County to confirm, as many deputies or assistants to aid him in the performance of the duties of his office as the said Board shall allow, and the Board shall, once in every three years, fix the salaries of such County Clerk, deputies and assistants, and the said Clerk shall personally perform his full and equal share of the labors and duties of his office, or forfeit his office."

SEC. 3. The salary of the said County Clerk shall not exceed $5,000 per annum, which shall be in lieu of all fees, perquisites, and emoluments, to which he is, or hereafter may be, entitled by law, for discharging the duties of County Clerk and Clerk of the Supreme Court in law and equity, Clerk of the Circuit Court, or for any other duty which he may perform by virtue of his office as County Clerk.

SEC. 4. All the fees, perquisites and emoluments of the said County Clerk, or which he is or may hereafter by law be permitted or entitled to receive, by virtue of his said office, for any official service whatever, shall belong to the said County of New-York, and shall be by him accounted for, and paid over monthly, under oath, into the County Treasury, before either himself or any of his deputies or assistants shall be entitled to draw his salary. The Supervisors are authorized to require from the said County Clerk, or any of his assistants, such security as they may deem proper for the faithful performance of the duties of the office, but not to exceed the security required of the Sheriff of said County.

The confiscation required by the act is required to be plain and positive, and not upon information and belief.

The salaries of the said Clerk, deputies and assistants, shall be paid out of the County Treasury in monthly payments. The Board of Supervisors shall make any appropriations to defray the necessary and contingent expenses of the Sheriff's office, such appropriations to be paid out of the County Treasury.

The said County Clerk shall file his bond, executed by two or more freeholders, residents of this State, within twenty days after he shall have been notified by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors that the same has been filed.

Mr. BRYAN—To abolish laws for the collection of debts; to prohibit citizens in rebellion from bringing suits for debts in the Courts of the State.

The Special Order, the consideration of the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, in favor of direct taxation, was taken up at 12 o'clock. Mr. HULBURD, as Chairman of the Committee, commenced an able review of the financial history of the State, arguing in favor of direct taxation, prompt payment of the interest, a provision for the gradual extinction of debt as the only sound system. People would never withhold the means for the prosecution of the war, and would rather bear a direct sufficient taxation than live in danger of an eventual national ruin.

Mr. HULBURD concluded with an eloquent avowal of his devotion to the Union. He warmly denounced England for the course she had taken, declaring that he was in favor of an immediate declaration of war against that nation if she should attempt to break the blockade, or in any way interfere with the affairs of this country.

Mr. P. E. HAVEN, of Essex, spoke in favor of the policy of the resolutions, but moved to amend by adding a clause pledging the State to aid not only in the payment of the debt already incurred, but also sustaining the carrying forward of the most prompt and vigorous measures for the suppression of the rebellion, for putting the public defences in a state of completeness, and for adopting the most thorough measures for guarding all the frontiers.

Speaker RAYMOND spoke in favor of the general drift of the resolutions, but objected to their peremptory tone, which seemed to imply that the Legislature would support the Government not only if it adopted this system of financial policy. He moved an amendment declaring that the policy set forth in the resolutions is important, instead of indispensible; also an amendment declaring that it is the judgment of the Legislature that the policy indicated will command the confidence of persons having money to loan; also striking out the allusion to the Government paper being vainly bolstered up by making it a legal tender. This he (RAYMOND) considered a slur on the policy of the Government.

Mr. LUDDINGTON spoke, indorsing the past policy of the Administration in raising money to carry on the war, and approving of the policy set forth in the resolutions.

Without taking a vote on the resolutions the Assembly adjourned to 7 o'clock this evening.

The Assembly met at 7.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PROVOST—To divide Brooklyn into five Districts for Justices of the Peace, and to provide for the election of one Justice in each. Also, for the better security of mechanics, laborers and others for labor performed and material furnished on buildings and lands in Kings County.

Mr. O'BRIEN—In relation to the Marine Court of New-York. It repeals the fifth section of the law, and provides that defaults may be opened by the Court and appeals taken from its judgment to the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. PIERCE—To provide for the incorporation of Trust Companies in the State, by associations not less than thirteen in number; capital in the City of New-York to be not less than $1,000,000, Kings $750,000, and any other County $500,000.

The privileges of the floor were extended to Ex-Secretary of State CHRISTOPHER MORGAN.

The House resumed consideration of the financial resolutions. Mr. ODELL addressed the House, advocating the financial policy of the resolution as the only basis on which the Government could hope to carry the war to a successful issue. But while asking the people for taxes, we should let them know how the war is to be carried on. Let it be known, while the Government intends to keep strictly within the bounds of the Constitution, Slavery must take its own risks in the war. If an onward movement of our army should sweep Slavery from the South, so be it. The army should not be slave-catchers. He spoke eloquently and earnestly in favor of war and the protection of the Union.

Messrs. PRUYN, SCHOLEFIELD, ALVORD, ANDREAS and SNYDER spoke on the question, all substantially in favor of the resolutions.

No vote was taken, and the subject was made the special order for Monday at 7 P. M.

Mr. PRUYN desired to explain, in presenting an affidavit and statement of Mr. UNDERWOOD, Deputy-Clerk of the House. He did not defend him, but only desired to present his statement to the House.

Mr. PIERCE offered a resolution to inquire into the practicability to introduce military drill into academies of the State, at a cost of not exceeding $25,000 per year. Adjourned.

Arrest of Two More Slavers.

At a late hour last night, the United States authorities in this City took into custody two men, who are charged with being engaged in fitting out a vessel for the coast of Africa, to obtain a cargo of negroes. One of the accused is stated, upon good authority, to be a wealthy and prominent New-York merchant. As a matter of prudence, the names of the parties implicated and the circumstances attending the seizure are withheld from the public for a day or two.

Arrival of the Mauritius at St. Johns, N. F., with British Troops on Board.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Jan. 24.

The steamer *Mauritius*, from Liverpool on the 1st inst., for Halifax, with 750 British troops on board, put in here, this morning, short of coal. She reports that she has experienced fearful weather, and had to throw thirty horses overboard.

Utah Demands Admission.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Jan. 23.

Delegates assembled at Great Salt Lake City, Jan. 22, and drew up a State Constitution to be submitted to Congress. Utah demands admission into the Union.

Railroad Casualty.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 24.

JOSEPH MORRILL, member of the State Legislature, representing Amesbury and a portion of Newburyport, was instantly killed this morning at the Amesbury Railroad station by stepping from the car steps as he was entering the train, which had started for Boston. He was terribly mangled.

Fire at Plymouth, N. H.

CONCORD, Friday, Jan. 24.

A fire at Plymouth last night destroyed TUFT'S store and Mrs. DEARBORN'S dwelling. Loss $20,000; insured for $15,000.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 24.

The Calendar for to-morrow is: Nos. 11, 13, 16, 44, 58, 60, 61, 62, 57, 63.

EMBALMMENT OF SLAIN SOLDIERS.—The meagre knowledge of the art of embalmment of human bodies has heretofore been so little known and practiced in this country, that very few, comparatively speaking, have availed themselves of its gratifying utility. Even thus far have many of our best soldiers fallen, whose homes were so far away that absent friends have been deprived of even looking upon their faces again, from the horrifying spectacle of decay. Drs. C. D. BROWN and J. B. ALEXANDER, of this City, have opened in Washington a place where our heroes may be embalmed on the most approved French principles. These gentlemen possess, perhaps solely in this country, the celebrated Suquet secret.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Evidences of Injudicious Management—Crowding the Scholars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to make a few remarks on the very important communication of "A Parent." While my opinions and prejudices agree with his, that eight hours a-day is too much work for the majority of children, I am bound to confess that the sense of the civilized world seems to be against us. In England, and France, and Germany, as well as here, the theory and practice of schools, public and private, presume the students to be occupied eight hours daily; this is the case even where the actual school-time barely reaches five hours. It must be noted, however, that this arrangement only holds good in Europe for four days in the week, the general practice there being to give two half holidays besides Sunday.

The popular assignment of one-third of the twenty-four hours to head-work is a very old one, at least as old as King ALFRED. But as many persons can do with less than eight hours' sleep, and some few require even more, so different men and boys can go through different amounts of head-work with impunity.

Eight hours is the maximum of work prescribed by doctors to young men nearly or quite arrived at their full growth and strength, namely, university students. At first sight, then, it seems too much for children. But we must remember that the sort of work is very different. Much time is necessarily (and, perhaps, not altogether undesirably) lost in school. The average boy probably does not *work* more than four hours out of the six which he passes in the school-room.

Some of "A Parent's" observations are open to exception, such as his objection to candlelight study. I fear that in our Winters we must choose between the two evils of shutting boys up all day and making them work an hour or two by candlelight, and the latter is the less evil. Then, as to the "no opportunity for out-door exercise." If boys live five miles from school, or even two miles, and use their legs for the purpose intended by Providence, (namely, to walk with—a fact which few of our countrymen of any age or class seem aware of,) they will get out-door exercise enough without needing to skate.

But as to his main proposition, I heartily agree with him. If the specimen which he gives of the out-of-school work required of public school pupils is a fair one, the quantity is monstrous, preposterous, and impossible. American children are probably quicker and more intelligent than those of any other country, but were they three times as clever, they could not—that is, the average could not—learn such lessons properly. The error of the teachers (a not uncommon one) appears to be taking the capacity of a few model pupils as a standard for the rest, thus making a rule of the exception, instead of trying to adjust the exception to the rule. The attempt to work up the average of a class—leaving out of account the particularly dull ones, who must always be more or less sacrificed under any general system—to the standard of the few best, always fails; it defeats its own end. Nothing is learned accurately. The very reverse system is the proper one. A little should be learned at a time, and that little very thoroughly. Were I to show you the schedule of daily work required from the ten to thirteen year old boys at Cheltenham College, (one of the very first schools in England,) you would be as much surprised at the small quantity as "A Parent" justly is at the large amount inflicted by the Twelfth-street School. The quickness of our children is an additional reason for going over everything *carefully* with them, the great national failing being *inaccuracy*, arising from too hasty perception.

But what is to be done with the clever boys of a class in whom their teachers naturally take a special interest? I am myself aristocrat enough to consider a superior boy worth several average ones; but there is a way of disposing of these without wronging them or crowding the others. Let them be rapidly promoted from class to class, or from division to division. They may not like it quite so well, as it somewhat interferes with their chance of praise or more tangible reward, but it is the fairest course to them and to all. I am, &c.,

C. A. BRISTED.

NEW-YORK CLUB, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1862.

The Plaint of Another Parent.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was glad to see the attention of the public called, in yesterday's TIMES, to the subject of long lessons in our public schools. That this outrage upon the health and happiness of the younger portion of the community is a *crying* evil, doubtless thousands can testify besides the present writer, who, while penning these lines, believes that these schools are the best in the City, all things considered, but yet are committing a gross wrong, through the mistaken fidelity and rigor of their teachers. To prove that long lessons are not peculiar to the Twelfth-street school, I will say that I know the same system to be in vogue both at the Twentieth-street and at the Twenty-seventh-street girls' schools. Let the lessons for two successive days at the latter serve as examples. For Wednesday: in Geography, to bound all the territories of the United States and the State of Oregon, a total of nine, give their Capitals, and describe their forty-five rivers. In Astronomy: two pages. In Definitions: about sixty words. (In one case the number of words was eighty.) For Thursday: in History, New-Jersey and Maryland, as described in yesterday's TIMES, with eight dates and twenty-two proper names, the dates not being consecutively arranged are, of course, less easily remembered. In Mental Arithmetic: twenty examples in fractions. In Grammar: the definition and declension of all the Pronouns, two and a half pages. All to be recited under the whip "next," with the certainty of hearing that dreaded word upon the least hesitation, even if that hesitation be only to select a word to convey an idea. That this is not the work of *one* teacher in the above school—an isolated case—it may be mentioned that these lessons were given by the Principal, who was hearing the class in the absence of its regular teacher.

Of this class one pupil, at least, has to study hard from the time she gets home till 10½ or 11 P. M., and then arise at 5 or 5½ A. M. and go at it again, thus robbing herself of sufficient sleep, and of all recreation. In this class also are those who have been promoted from a lower one for diligence and good scholarship, and who now, if they complain of their increased burdens, are tauntingly told, "If they cannot get their lessons, they can go back again."

Place any thirty good mathematicians in a row, and propound a series of questions as simple as, How much is the half of 11? to be answered on the spur of the moment, or "next," and see how many will miss. Or, let anyone find out the definitions of fifty to eighty words and just that definition of each that is applicable to the sense in which it is used, and see how long it will take. The truth of it is, not a teacher in the school could learn and perfectly recite these lessons continuously, unless previously acquainted with them.

In short, Mr. Editor, please help abate the nuisance, and receive the thanks of the youngsters. Yours, &c.,

S.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24.

Arrivals in the City.

Brig.-Gen. Tyler, of Connecticut; Capt. J. J. Halcrow, of the steamship *City of Manchester*; and Mr. French and lady, from Liverpool, are at the Everett House.

Ex-Gov. Gardner, of Massachusetts; Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, State Attorney General; Mayor Knight, of Providence; Col. C. P. Wolcott, of Ohio; Mr. Ketchum, of Buffalo; Wm. Dehon, of Boston; and H.H. Chamberlain, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana; G. L. Thayer, of Boston; A. B. Russell, of Kansas; D. S. Morgan, of Brockport; F. Humphrey, of Albany; Addison Day, of Watertown; and A. A. Semmes, U. S. N., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. J. L. Bates and Lieut. F. B. Pratt, from Cantonment "Hicks," Major Slack, U. S. A.; Major F. K. Robie, U. S. A.; J. Kavanagh, of California; and E. K. Goodrich, of the Coast Division U. S. A., are at the Astor House.

Charles Belcher and C. M. Livingston, of St. Louis, and D. L. Montgomery and P. W. Standhope, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

G. R. Minott and T. M. Brewer, of Boston; James Slevin, of Philadelphia, and J. R. Griffith, of Staten Island, are at the Brevoort House.

[Advertisement.]

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!—Pain, disease and exposure, with a hot climate, muddy water and bad diet will be unavoidable, but armed with HOLLOWAY'S PURIFYING and STRENGTHENING PILLS you can endure all these and still retain good health. Only 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

BALL UP.—Skates from 25 cents to $25, and everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit everybody, at the "Central Park Skate Emporium." CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A YOUNG MAN'S BEST CAPITAL IS HIS HEAD.—To know how to use it to the best advantage, get a careful examination at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 24—*In steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool*—Madline Bosseaux, M. de Blen, Mr. Hogdson, T. Welpy, Mr. Benson, E. Dart, G. Preston, Mrs. French, Mr. Veyron, J. Kavanagh, H. B. Speed, Mr. Lapp, and 35 in the steerage.

In brig Tallulah, from Rio Janeiro—C. Droncey and sister, Capt. B. A. Peacock.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 16 | Sun sets.... 5 08 | Moon rises... 2 07
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 27 | Gov. Island. 4 16 | Hell Gate.... 5 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 24.

Cleared.

Ships Rienzi, (Br.,) Murphy, Dublin, Montgomery Brothers; Victory, Ainsworth,